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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 38. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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LONDON TIMES' FOREIGN NEWS.

Reports from the Front Indicate Small Movements to Westward, but No General Activity.

QUIET TROOPS AT BAGDAD

West Australia Holding Out on Federation Plan for One Tariff Amendment It Will Insist Upon.

NEW COINS IN CALCUTTA.

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The [illegible] Times
LONDON.

WEDNESDAY (4 A. M.), FEBRUARY 7.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times this morning publishes the following from its special correspondents:

PIETERMARITZBURG (Tuesday)—Dewar's and Amphlett's companies of mounted infantry have arrived from Sterkstrom and report no sign of the enemy. They say the British farmers are most hospitable and the Dutch apathetic, except when seizing opportunities to sell supplies at exorbitant rates. The mounted infantry will continue its march tomorrow towards Thebets, where is will join hands with the central column.

Boers Close Robinson Bank.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ (Tuesday)—Information from Johannesburg says the Boer officials yesterday closed the Robinson bank. It is evident the step is in the nature of reprisal, as J. B. Robinson had earned the animosity of the Pretoria clique by failing to fulfill his burghership obligations, by fearlessly criticising Kruger's methods, and by concealing the September output of the Robinson group of mines. The action of the Transvaal authorities is merely preliminary to a confiscation of the bullion belonging to the bank. Other banks are differently situated and will for the present escape similar attention.

Reports continue to reach Delagoa of serious differences in the Boer ranks, the latest grievance being that the brunt of the fighting is borne by the poor men, while the wealthy and influential burghers are placed in positions where they escape scathless.

Troops continue to be moved freely between Natal and the Free State border.

The republicans are confident of the security of their position at Colenso, but are uneasy about Colesberg and Magersfontein.

Brush with the Boers.

MODDER RIVER (Tuesday)—MacDonald, with the Highland Brigade, is reconnoitering through Koodoosdorp drift to the northwest. His intention is to construct a redoubt on the hill commanding the drift. The marching is tedious and trying in the hot sun. He came into contact with 600 Boers yesterday morning when eighteen miles out near the drift. We had one casualty only.

French in Good Position.

RENSBURG (Monday)—Owing to General French's excellent selection of positions and his brilliant tactics we are enabled to keep in check a large force of the enemy round Colesberg. The situation is unchanged, but our lyddite shells were seen from Cole's Kop today bursting in the Boer laager northwest of Slingersfontein with great accuracy.

Quiet Restored at Bagdad.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Monday)—At Bagdad and other towns in the same province where military disturbances and pillage have been caused by the non-payment of troops have been momentarily tranquillized by the distribution of half a month's pay.

West Australia's Demand.

MELBOURNE (Tuesday)—Premier Forrest of Western Australia in an interview says western Australia is prepared to abandon the amendment to the commonwealth bill requiring a subdivision of the colony for the purpose of elections to the federal Senate and also the demand that the colony be allowed to levy a differential freight in favor of western Australian coal. The question of an intercolonial railway connecting western Australia and southern Australia has been practically settled by a mutual understanding between Forrest and Holder. The only amendment insisted upon concerns the western Australian tariff, enacted by the bill in which western Australia may impose duties for five years upon goods from the eastern colonies, reducing the same yearly by 20 per cent until it is extinguished, when the federal tariff is to come into operation. Western Australia desires this clause be excised in the colony provided the existing duties are not exceeded and fiscal freedom is had in five years, with the reciprocal right to the eastern colonies to tax western Australian goods.

Will Insist on Concession.

Without this concession western Australia is not likely to become an original state of the commonwealth. It is suggested that the imperial government instigated by the western Australian government might invite the Eastern colonies to consider the proposed amendment with a view of the excision of the clause by the imperial Parliament.

Premier McLean of Victoria, commenting upon Forrest's statements, declared that the Premier's conference had not been in favor of the proposed amendment, fearing it would lead to demands for other amendments, but should Mr. Chamberlain request the Premiers to reconsider the proposal they doubtless would consent.

British Guns Test High.

CALCUTTA (Tuesday)—The artillery ex-

(Continued on second page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL.

Tribune company sued the Associated Press in the Federal Court for $100,000 on a charge of pirating the foreign news service of THE TRIBUNE and the London Times, and asked an injunction to stop the stealing. Hearing set for Feb. 16.

Explosion at city power-house, Halsted and Sebor streets, at 6:05 p. m., extinguished street electric lights over area of four square miles and fatally scalded Owen Langen, steamfitter, who died soon afterward.

South Town Democratic justices and officers held secret meeting while Republicans were away, and voted salaries that threaten to wipe out appropriation to pay last year's town debts.

Chairman Madden of Dewey Celebration committee went to Washington to learn Admiral's desires as to his reception on May 1.

Two masked men held up bartender and customers of saloon at 869 West Knight street.

Illinois Savings and Loan association decided on liquidation at stormy meeting.

Relatives ask that Mrs. Bailey's will be set aside, alleging undue influence.

J. A. Webb asks $5,000 damages for injuries inflicted by an automobile.

Seventh annual ball of Catholic Woman's National league was its largest.

Six men identified Crowe as concerned in the Northwestern train holdup.

University of Chicago Glee club concert drew splendid audience.

Sanitary District filed answer to St. Louis' petition for injunction.

Rear Admiral Philip spoke at Y. M. C. A. banquet.

DOMESTIC.

Taylor may not accept Louisville agreement. Dissatisfaction among Republicans at concessions. Legislators met at London.

Miss Maud E. Banks of New York won suit to prove her name and inherit a fortune.

Booth-Tucker said God uses America as connecting link between other nations.

Richard W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of Navy, believed to be near death.

Forty-nine persons in New York indicted for naturalization frauds.

Loving cup for Sir Thomas Lipton from American admirers ready.

Lawton's body rested in state at Indianapolis.

Beveridge spoke at New York bankers' banquet.

Molineux will submit no evidence.

FOREIGN.

Dr. Paasche, member of Reichstag, declared Europe must recognize America's evolution from agrarian to industrial state.

Rupture between France and England may become serious. Paris hopes to win concessions in Egypt; Germany declined to aid.

Six elections for Mayor Prague with exactly same vote, majority being necessary.

Czar will confer with Governor General of Turkestan on defenses and Afghanistan.

French ratification of reciprocity treaty with America said to be assured.

People of Civio, Italy, making riotous protest against increase in taxes.

Paris police found bomb on window ledge of Paul de Cassagnac's house.

Russian and French intrigue held responsible for situation in Soudan.

Italian Minister of War said nation's main care must be for navy.

Belgian who could shave himself with his feet died in London.

Bavaria refused to display flags on the Kaiser's birthday.

Prince Maximilian of Baden seeks a wife.

Mass for Pope Pius IX. at Rome today.

Redmond chosen leader of Nationalists.

Bagdad troops mutinied for their pay.

German Centrist caucus on naval bill.

Spanish Generals criticised in Cortes.

Cardinal Ledochowsky seriously ill.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Boers' bombardment of Ladysmith preliminary to general attack reported. Lack of news of Buller and uncertainty as to his movements.

House of Commons rejected, by 352 to 139, amendment declaring "want of foresight" by ministry. Irish members left House.

Reported that two Boer recruiting agencies in Chicago have enlisted 600 men.

Austrian approval of Chamberlain's speech. Paris called it a "bluff."

Methuen disbanded his corps of scouts.

Unionist majority at by-election.

Consul Hay arrived at Pretoria.

WASHINGTON.

Senate will push financial bill ahead of all except routine business. Porto Rico and Hawaii bills to come next.—Quay case likely to be indefinitely postponed.

Judge W. H. Taft of Cincinnati appointed President of new Philippine commission. H. F. Severens of Grand Rapids will succeed him on federal bench.

Some opposition to Nicaraguan canal treaty's guarantee of neutrality. British said to have been promised an Alaskan port.

Senate committee reported amendment to financial bill permitting international bimetallism.

Missouri Congressmen will attempt again to have water pollution investigation bill passed.

Expansion debate in House.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Action of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, in assigning himself to travel duty is criticised.

Insurgent attacks on Americans near Niac and Legaspi repulsed.

Kearsarge not likely to be put into commission before April 1.

POLITICS.

Haney spoke at the annual meeting of the Republican Editorial association. Illinois Democratic editors indorsed Bryan and free silver, and denounced the killing of Goebel.

Cullom expects to carry three wards at Springfield primaries, gaining majority from Sangamon townships.

Haney opposed to indorsement by Aldermanic and town conventions.

Republican Aldermanic primaries today; polls open from 1 to 7 p. m.

Platt said Roosevelt will not be a Vice Presidential candidate.

Bard elected Senator from California.

Bryan's New England trip finished.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Nearly 1,500 more union men quit work, making 2,900 in two days. Stone yard owners started up machinery that has been idle under union ban for two years. Opening of piano factories marked by a shooting affray.

Small grain shippers asked Board of Trade to make it unmercantile and punishable for an association member to be a party to violation of interstate commerce law.

Standard Oil company declared quarterly dividend of 29 per cent.

SPORTING.

Billiard record made by McCreery in A. A. U. tourney, running 400 points in twenty-seven innings, balkline.

Washington Park club will hold race meeting in 1900; American Derby on June 23.

National league likely to meet next week. Philadelphia club ready for association.

Zackay Wood suspended at New Orleans.

TRIBUNE SUES FOR PIRACY

ASKS INJUNCTION AND $100,000 FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Chicago Newspaper Company Charges the Defendant with Stealing the Service Procured by It and "The London Times" and Selling the Dispatches in Competitive Territory—Exhibits of Publications Interested to Establish Proof—Hearing Feb. 16.

A bill for an injunction against the Associated Press was filed in the federal court yesterday by the TRIBUNE COMPANY asking the court to restrain the Associated Press from pirating and transmitting to other papers for publication all that portion of THE TRIBUNE'S special cable service comprising the news and editorial views of "The London Times." Damages to the extent of $100,000 are asked.

It is shown that last year THE TRIBUNE entered into contract with the publishers of "The Times" of London to pay a certain amount toward its war and foreign service, in return for which THE TRIBUNE was given the exclusive right to publish in the United States and Canada all the news, editorial views, correspondence, and other matter appearing daily in "The Times." It is shown that this matter is copyrighted in Great Britain by "The Times" and in the United States by THE TRIBUNE. It is shown that the Associated Press, through its Chicago manager, was notified of the property rights of THE TRIBUNE in this matter, and requested to stop the stealing of news, but that the manager of the Associated Press declined so to do.

After the bill had been filed it was taken before Judge Jenkins by ex-Judge Lorin C. Collins, A. S. Trude, and L. L. Coburn, appearing for THE TRIBUNE, while John P. Wilson represented the defendant. Judge Jenkins said he could not take up the case at that time and by agreement of counsel the hearing was continued until Feb. 16, when either he or Judge Seaman of Milwaukee will be here to listen to arguments.

Pirating Times' Matter.

The bill, after the usual statements giving jurisdiction, goes on to show that THE TRIBUNE company publishes in Chicago a newspaper of large circulation known as THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, while the Associated Press is a corporation serving some 600 newspapers in various parts of the country with telegraph news, some of these papers being located in Chicago and adjoining cities and being business rivals of THE TRIBUNE. The arrangement between THE TRIBUNE and "The Times" of London whereby news was to be collected at their joint expense is set out, and it is shown that under the copyright law of the two countries these two newspapers are the only ones entitled to print this news, but it is asserted, and a large number of exhibits are attached to the bill proving the truth of the assertion, that it has been the habit of the Associated Press "enviously and craftily intending to deprive your orator of the exclusive use and enjoyment of said articles, items, and correspondence and of the benefits of your orator's enterprise and intending to secure for themselves without cost or expense the said news of said war which was procured by the said 'The Times' and your orator at a large expense and which could not be procured otherwise by said defendant without the expenditure of a large sum of money, to fraudulently and unlawfully pirate the news items which were the exclusive property of your orator in the United States and Canada."

Goes Into Details.

The bill then goes into numerous particulars proving the truthfulness of this charge. It is shown that on certain dates named various items of news telling of happenings in south Africa, China, and other foreign points, and various editorial expressions from "The Times," which had been duly copyrighted on the dates named in the United States and Great Britain, and for the publication of which THE TRIBUNE has the sole right in America, were sent out and transmitted by the Associated Press to various other papers in this country and by them printed, notably the Chronicle, the Record, and the Times-Herald of Chicago; the Philadelphia Press, the Pittsburg Post, the Kansas City Star, and the Philadelphia Record.

The fact that this news is unlawfully obtained is shown by comparisons between the first edition of THE TRIBUNE and the first editions of these other papers. The news appeared in the first edition of THE TRIBUNE, but did not appear in the first editions of the other publications, although they had it in the second, proving that the Associated Press does not get the matter from "The London Times," but pirates it after copyrighted publication.

Exhibits showing this state of facts for a number of different dates are attached to the bill, quoting the text of the cable dispatches which were stolen as well as the form in which they appeared in the various papers named.

A number of exhibits are also filed in which the fact of the copyright of the news given is shown through copies of the papers filed by THE TRIBUNE in Washington and Chicago and receipts for the fees paid therefor.

Due notice of the fact that this news was copyrighted was also given, it is shown, by the printing in every edition of THE TRIBUNE in connection with this news of the words "Copyright, 1900, by TRIBUNE COMPANY."

Notice to Defendant.

The bill further states and shows that, as in spite of this copyright and printed notice the defendant continued to steal its news on Jan. 23, 1900, formal notice was served on it of the rights of THE TRIBUNE in the premises and it was requested to stop its practice, but "the managers of the defendant, being possessed of a grasping disposition and an economical and thrifty desire to procure 'The Times' news items and editorials at a low cost to said defendant, admitted the publication by 'The Times' and your orator of the matter and correspondence collected under the arrangement between your orator and "The Times," and said the defendant would continue to copy, print, and transmit said news and correspondence without regard to the rights of your orator and Maberly Bell, the publisher of 'The Times,' and in violation of the copyright aforesaid."

Injunction Only Remedy.

It is shown further that the arrangement for the collection and transmission of this valuable news is still in force between THE TRIBUNE and Mr. Bell, the publisher of "The Times," and that the defendant still refuses to stop pirating it and transmitting it to the papers which it serves, although notified not to do so; and "that by reason of the repetition every twenty-four hours of these piratical publications and their wide extent, extending to the 680 papers served by the defendant and the inherent difficulty, by reason of the peculiar character of the reputation or good will of a newspaper or periodical, in measuring the damages thereto, and any damages awarded to your orator for violation of your orator's rights by the defendant as aforesaid, will afford to your orator but partial, incomplete, and inadequate relief"; therefore, the only thing which will prevent THE TRIBUNE from being subjected to continuing and irredeemable loss is "an injunction order of this honorable court enjoining the defendants, its officers, agents, servants, and confederates from copying, pirating, transmitting for publication, or publishing any of the news items, correspondence, articles, editorials, editorial comments, or matter aforesaid."

Asks for an Accounting.

A request is made for an accounting by the defendant of the profits it has derived from this taking without permission and selling to its newspapers of the news matter belonging to THE TRIBUNE, and the court is asked to order the defendant to report all royalties, profits or commissions made from such action, and to pay over to THE TRIBUNE whatever may be decided to be due the plaintiff.

Details of Claim.

In proving this claim is valid the bill goes on to say:

"By reason of its habitual piracy of the original investigations and researches and exclusive publications and property of your orator and said 'The Times' the said defendant being able to secure from no other source such accurate and recent correspondence and comprehensive news and matter relating to the war and foreign relations of Great Britain as by violating the rights of your orator, it has been able wrongfully to obtain and acquire reputation for itself and the newspapers served by it of enterprise and reliability in obtaining and publishing the news aforesaid which ought of right to accrue exclusively to your orator and the said The Times' and said defendant has wrongfully and unlawfully derived from such piracy of your orator's property a large profit, amounting as your orator is informed and believes and charges the fact to be, to the sum of $100,000. All of which is contrary to equity and good conscience.

"Also your orator has lost all of the profits which would have accrued to it by virtue of its exclusive ability to publish the news aforesaid to the reading public of the United States and Canada. By means of illegal arts and devices also as heretofore set out the competitors of your orator, particularly the Chicago Times-Herald, the Chicago Record, the Chicago Chronicle, and the St. Louis Republic, are enabled to sell their papers to readers who would otherwise buy your orator's."

Prayer for Injunction.

The prayer for the injunction reads:

"May it please your Honors to grant unto your orator a permanent writ of injunction issuing out of and in accordance to the rules and practice of this honorable court, to be directed to the said defendant, the Associated Press, its officers, agents, servants, and confederates, restraining them from pirating, copying, transmitting for publication, publishing, or causing to be published, and from aiding, assisting, or procuring the publication, or from selling or offering for sale or causing to be sold within the United States or Canada any or all parts of the news, correspondence, articles, news editorials, editorial comment, or matters of any kind or description in, about, or concerning the said war and British relations which are or will become the property of your orator by reason of the arrangement, contract, and copyright aforesaid.

"And restraining them and each of them from pirating, transmitting, publishing, or causing to be published the substance or essential part of said articles and from using or resorting to the original researches and investigations of your orator and 'The Times,' or to the said reports and results thereof, for the purpose of preparing, publishing, transmitting, or selling matter, correspondence, news, or comments of, about, and concerning the said war and the British foreign relations."

ATTACK NANCY BAILEY'S WILL.

Brother and Nephews Charge That Charles Tuefel Unduly Influenced Testator.

Walter and Charles Weston, nephews, and John McAllister, brother of the late Mrs. Nancy Bailey of Evanston, are plaintiffs in a suit before Judge Chytraus in which they seek to have her will set aside, a receiver appointed, and the estate distributed according to law.

The estate, which comprises the Bailey Opera-House Block in Evanston, the lakeside residence "The Oaks," and other real property in Evanston, is valued at $150,000. The complainants assert that Mrs. Bailey made the will while under the influence of Charles Tuefel of Chicago, the principal legatee under the instrument.

Mrs. Bailey came to America from Ireland forty years ago and obtained employment as governess in the family of Dr. Evans, after whom Evanston is named.

In her will Mrs. Bailey left "The Oaks," valued at $50,000, to "her friend, Charles Tuefel."

Among other things the complaint says:

"She exercised no will of her own. Charles Tuefel represented to her that your orators hated her and desired her ruin. He wrote out the will for his own benefit, making himself the principal legatee. He caused her to abstain from liquor for a month prior to the execution of the instrument, but during all that time he caused her to partake of some pretended 'anti-liquor concoction,' and on the day of the execution of the instrument presented her to physicians in an apparently improved condition to show that he was acting in good faith."

The bill further charges that after she signed the will Mr. Tuefel caused her to be transported to Ireland, she being so weak at that time that she died within two weeks after she reached Ireland.

By the terms of the will John McAllister received nothing and Charles and Walter Weston $100 each.

FOOTPADS HOLD UP A SALOON.

Rob Mrs. William E. Benson, 869 West Kinzie, and Customers of $25—Beat Timothy Sullivan Badly.

Two masked robbers made a raid on the saloon of William E. Benson, 869 West Kinzie street, at 1 o'clock this morning. They robbed the till of $13, Timothy Sullivan, a Maywood Justice of the Peace, of $2, and Julius Sievers, 1230 Central Park boulevard, of $10. After beating Sullivan so severely that he had to be taken to the County Hospital the men escaped.

Edward Stokes, 70 North Oakley avenue, who was in the place at the time, was overlooked by the thugs.

The men came into the place together, with revolvers drawn, and ordered Mrs. Benson, who was behind the bar, and her patrons to throw up their hands. Mrs. Benson and two of the patrons did so, but Stokes was out of sight, and he remained quiet.

When the turn came to search Sullivan he resisted and started a fight. To quiet him one of the robbers hit him on the head with the butt of a revolver. He fell to the floor unconscious. He was relieved of $2.

Having completed their raid, the robbers marched their victims into a corner. Then they backed out of the door and ran.

The police of the West Chicago Avenue Station were notified. One of the robbers was described as being six feet tall. His companion was a tall man, too.

Voters, Attention!

The Republican [illegible] primaries will be held from 1 to 7 p. m. today.

FIX SALARIES IN SECRET.

SOUTH TOWN BOARD DEMOCRATS IGNORE OLD DEBT FUND.

While Republican Justices Are Away They Vote Yearly Pay That May Wipe Out Moneys Given to Meet Last Year's Obligations—Doubt as to Where Funds Will Come From—Five More Tax Injunction Suits Filed.

It transpired yesterday that while Justices Everett, Richardson, and Underwood, three of the Republican members of the South Town board, were at the Springfield "love feast" the Democratic Justices and the town officers held a snap and secret meeting of the board and voted the following salaries for the year:

Collector Barnett	$10,000
Supervisor Shannon	7,500
Clerk Ryan	6,000
Total	$23,500

The salary of Attorney Rooney was not fixed, as he wanted $7,500 and the board was not willing to give him that much. The original proposition of the Republican members was that he should have $1,500. The effect of this salary list, if it is paid, will be to use up the $20,000 given the South Town by the County board for the year's expenses, and seriously encroach on, if it does not wipe out, the $48,623 allowed the town to pay up old indebtedness.

Last year the town was in debt and the County board allowed it some extra money. Instead of using it for this purpose the salaries of the town officers were fixed at the same sum allowed this year and the town continued in debt. This year it was agreed that the salaries be cut to a reasonable figure, and in consideration of this understanding, in addition to the tax levy for town expenses, such as salaries, office rent, and clerk hire, estimated at $20,000, the board made an extra levy of .03 per cent with which to raise the money to pay this $48,623 indebtedness.

No Hope of Paying Debts.

The action of the board invoting the old salaries, however, precludes all possibility of using this extra money for the purpose for which is was voted unless some taxpayer takes legal proceedings to compel it, as more than the $20,000 allowed for town expenses has been set aside for salaries, and there are still bills for office rent and clerk hire to be met.

The meeting, as said, was a secret one, and the minutes have not been spread on the records of the board, remaining in Clerk Ryan's possession. It was held far in advance of the regular time at which salaries are fixed, but the absence of three Republican justices from the city gave the Democratic justices and the Democratic town officers an opportunity to secure a majority, of which they took prompt advantage.

West Town Fixes Salary.

West Town Supervisor Cerveney asked the West Town Board to allow him $5,000 salary, and was given $3,000. Clerk Warwick's request for $2,000 was not acted on. The board requested the Supervisor to retire $100,000 worth of bonds if the funds were available.

Town Collectors Must Pay.

Controller Kerfoot announced during the day he would take a hand soon in the various controversies in which the town collectors are engaged. It always has been the custom for the collectors to get in what money they can, hold it until forced to turn it over to the County Treasurer in March or April, and make their profit out of the interest accruing while they had hold of the cash. The Controller, however, needs money for the city's use and will try to get it from the town collectors.

"Feb. 20," said he, "when it is due, I will make a demand on these collectors for what money they have and use every effort to get it. It may result in depriving the collectors of some interest, but the city needs the money."

More Tax Injunction Suits.

Five suits for injunction to restrain the Town Collectors from collecting the taxes as now levied were filed during the day, and there is such a strong promise of an increased flow of these suits that Judge Dunne, in granting one application, suggested that in the future all be brought before one Judge, who shall be designated to hear them. The principal suit was that of the Standard Oil company, which filed two petitions, one to restrain South Town Collector Barnett and the other Hyde Park Collector Magee. The petitions set up that the assessment of the company was raised from $26,936 to $70,000 by the Board of Review. The contention is made that this action of the board violates the constitutional provision against taking property without due process of law, as well as the one against unreasonable searches and seizures, and interferes with the right of the federal government to regulate commerce between States. The other bills filed were by the American Radiator company, Lake and Dearborn street; I. N. W. Sherman, 318 Fifth avenue; the New York Belting and Packing company, 150 Lake street; and Crump Bros., tobacco dealers, 209 Randolph street. In all cases the complaint is based on an increase of the assessment by the Board of Review.

Knopf to Withhold Books.

In the hearing of the application of the Board of Education in its application for a reversal of the ruling depriving it of $625,000 asked for its building fund, Judge Tuley advised County Clerk Knopf that it would be well for him to stop giving out the books to the Town Collectors until all the tax litigation is settled and it is determined what the tax bills will amount to.

Attorney Herrick, representing the Board of Education, asked that the court enter an order to this effect, but the Judge expressed doubts as to his jurisdiction in the matter. He said he would put it over for a week. County Clerk Knopf said he would act in accordance with the suggestion of the court. Later a number of Town Collectors came to get their books and were refused. They announced they would go before Judge Tuley today and attempt to get a ruling on the matter.

Why Lists Are Not Printed.

County Purchasing Agent Healy explained that the reason the County board had rejected the bids for printing the assessment lists was that they were thought too high. President Irwin continues his opposition to printing the lists, saying it is a waste of money to spend $50,000 for any such purpose. It is not thought, however, the board will refuse to print the lists, as the law is explicit in the matter. Were the board to refuse it might result in a mandamus suit compelling it to do so.

Wants Tax Cases Advanced.

Attorney Frank L. Shepherd of Chicago was in Springfield and made a motion before the Supreme Court to advance the various tax cases for hearing so as to get an early decision.

Real Estate Board to Meet.

The Chicago Real Estate board will hold its monthly meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Revenue committee is expected to make a report, and the sending of a special committee to Springfield to ask Governor Tanner to call an extra session of the Legislature will be considered.

GREEN'S DEATH IS A MYSTERY.

Found on Doorstep and Says He Was Poisoned and Robbed—Police at Work.

The police of the West Lake Street Station are trying to explain the mysterious death of Thomas Green, 234 Drake avenue, on Tuesday morning. Early on Sunday morning his wife was wakened by her husband moaning on the back steps of their house. When she reached his side he exclaimed:

"Gertie, I have been drugged and robbed. Help me into the house."

Next morning Green told his wife that while in a room in a saloon the night before he had been attacked by two men, one of whom pressed a cloth over his face and the other struck him several blows on the head. He remembered nothing more until he was assisted into his house by his wife. All his money was gone and a diamond pin had been taken from his necktie. His head was cut in several places and his body bruised.

At noon on Sunday Green became ill and declared he had been poisoned. Dr. Pierce, 1567 West Ohio street, was summoned, but Green grew worse and on Monday the physician said that he was dying. The end came on Tuesday. Dr. Pierce would not issue a death certificate and yesterday afternoon the Coroner was notified. The Coroner's physician was told to hold a postmortem examination today, but an inquest probably will be held also.

Just before she heard her husband's groans Mrs. Green heard a carriage drive into the alley near the house, and believes he was brought home in it.

Green was an engraver employed by the Baird & Chandler Manufacturing company. He was 28 years old, a skilled workman, and had invented several appliances of value.

Mystery also surrounds the death of William H. Gibson, 277 West Madison street, who was taken to St. Luke's Hospital on Monday morning suffering from the effect of hypodermic injections of morphine. He died at 8 o'clock that evening. Edward Sullivan and Daniel Nathan, who are said to be the proprietors of a resort at 347 Clark street, are under arrest at the Harrison Street Station, charged with administering the drug.

R. W. THOMPSON NEAR TO DEATH

Physicians of the Former Secretary of the Navy Say He Has Not Long to Live.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Richard W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, cannot live longer than a day or two, according to his physicians, who say the venerable statesman has lost the recuperative power which several times has restored him to good health after serious prostration. His nervous force has collapsed and tonight he is in a stupor. For several weeks he has been steadily losing strength by attacks of illness. He has taken little food and in the last day or two none at all.

Telegrams were sent today to his sons, Richard in Texas and Fred in California. One son and two daughters are with him.

Colonel Thompson would be 81 years of age next June. Until a year ago he frequently had fainting spells when for a few minutes there seemed to be entire suspension of animation, but on recovery he would be better than before the attack. Physicians could not diagnose his case, but attributed it to a peculiar form of epilepsy caused by excessive smoking. For sixty years he had averaged eight or ten cigars a day.

Colonel Thompson is the oldest living ex-member of Congress. He represented this district in 1841. His last appearance on a public occasion was at a banquet given in honor of his birthday last June.

CLERK CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Lapp & Flershem Employe Said to Have Stolen Jewelry Worth Five Hundred Dollars.

H. L. Clark, an order clerk for Lapp & Flershem, Adams and State streets, is under arrest at the Harrison Street Station on a charge of stealing from his employers. Mr. Clark was suspected by the jewelry house and after he had been watched for a time his locker was searched. Jewelry of various kinds was found. The firm thinks Clark has taken altogether about $500 worth of goods.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Fair, with mild temperature Wednesday, followed by snow flurries and much colder by Thursday morning.
Sun rises at 7:07; sets at 5:22.
Moon sets at 1:46 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 London Times' Foreign News.
"Tribune" Sues Associated Press.
Big Salaries in South Town.
Say Taylor Will Not Yield.
2 Fear White Is to Fight Alone.
French Designs on Egypt.
3 British War Office Upheld.
Czar Studies War Plan.
Tells of American Tour.
Thinks Chamberlain Bold.
Navy to Be First Care.
Redmond Leads United Irish.
West Side District in Darkness.
4 Molineux Submits No Evidence.
Republican Primaries Today.
Tanner-Cullom Fight in Sangamon.
5 Text of Canal Treaty.
Taft on Philippine Commission.
Rear Admiral Philip Speaks.
6 Will Race at Washington Park.
Makes a World's Billiard Record.
Beveridge Talks to Bankers.
7 Catholic Ball at Auditorium.
8 Prisoner Crowe Is Identified.
State Editors in Session.
9 May Adopt Bartholdt Idea.
Savings Company to Liquidate.
Memorial of Shippers.
Strikers Now Number 2,900.
10 Chicago University Club Concert.
13 Life Work of Dr. Furness.
16 American View of Boer War.

Pages.	Pages.
8 Courts.	11 Commercial.
10 Fonteney.	12 Editorial.
10 Society.	16 Insurance.
10 Short Story.	

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOULOGNE		Phœnicia.
GIBRALTAR	K. Wilhelm II.	
NEW YORK		Spaarndam.
PHILADELPHIA	Waesland	Aorangi
SYDNEY		

DECLARE TAYLOR WILL NOT YIELD.

Friends of Kentucky Governor Say He Never Will Sign the Louisville Agreement.

ENEMIES TALK OF FORCE.

Republican Leader to Give Answer Today—Claims Justice Is His Only Desire.

MAY KILL THE GOEBEL LAW.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Whether peace or war shall rule in Kentucky will depend on Governor Taylor's action tomorrow when he approves or rejects the agreement of the truce conference at Louisville. His friends insist that he will not give his sanction to the proposals which assure the seating of the claimant Democratic government. Strong partisans are condemning the course the Republican conferees have taken and calls are coming from the mountain counties urging the acting Governor to continue his stand, backed by the military, against biased election tribunals and partisan courts and a legislative majority which is determined to depose the State officers declared elected by the election returns. Officers of the State militia have tested the sentiment of their men. They insist that if agreement to the peace proposition comes resignations will disrupt the military.

A rumor reached here late tonight from Louisville to the effect that an agreement had been reached by which Taylor retains his seat as Governor and in return is to see that Blackburn's title to the Senatorship is made good. Little stock was taken in the story.

Governor Taylor held a long conference tonight with his legal advisers and all the minor State officials. He has studied his position carefully, is confident he is in the right, and has the hardihood to maintain his stand though even against the will of his counselors, should lasting injury to the State not result. It is possible in case of his refusal to agree a counter proposition may be drafted by him and presented to the pretending party.

Taylor Declares for Justice.

The acting Governor refused to discuss his attitude tonight.

"I want to take the course which justice, the law, and liberty directs," he said. "I wish to study the matter at length. I shall decide for the cause of right. Anything which will bring fair election laws to the State of Kentucky and wipe out the present partisan power which stifles the ballot box is much to be hoped for. Justice and right and not personal ambition will dictate my course."

That the executive will refuse to put his signature to the plans which will place the contestants in office is emphatically asserted by members of the Republican section of the General Assembly who have stood by him in his fight. Governor Taylor is quoted as having promised that if these legislators would follow his proclamation and meet at London he would allow day to day adjournment to continue until the sixty-day life of the Assembly, as limited by law, should expire. This time will end March 13.

Republicans Stand Firm.

Republican partisans insist there must be no retreat. Said one man who was seated in the anteroom to the executive office this afternoon:

"They ought to hang every Republican leader in this State if they go over to Democratic proposals. I'll help hang them, too."

Objection is raised chiefly because of the clause in the agreement allowing the Assembly to ratify any seating resolutions in joint meeting. This is regarded as most important, because in the Senate the Democratic and Republican control is a close question on a fair count of votes. In joint assembly the contesting party has a big margin. Democratic managers here tonight assert that Governor Taylor must accede.

Say Taylor Must Quit.

"I have no doubt as to the outcome," said Senator Blackburn. "Taylor must sign. If he does not—well, then the courts must depose him by force."

"If the peace protocol is rejected," said former Judge Pryor, "there will be no other alternative but to have deputies enforce the rulings of the court. I hope, however, that a peaceful settlement will result."

Those who argue for agreement in the interests of peace insist that if Governor Taylor is deposed practicaly by his own assent the repeal of the Goebel election law, one of the terms of the agreement, will have been the act for the greatest good which he could have accomplished. It is reported that Senator Blackburn said at the Louisville conference that "the Democratic party had been hurt by the Goebel law, that it was a bad measure, and they wanted it knocked out." This statement has caused some of the Taylor followers to contend that a surrender to the pretenders will not be necessary to secure the stamping out of this law.

Attorneys T. L. Edelen, W. H. Sweeney, and Judge Yost and General Dan Lindsey were at the night conference. Former Governor Bradley will reach here tomorrow. At a late hour Governor Taylor was asked:

"Will you decide tomorrow?"

"Yes," was the answer. "I shall determine then whether I am for or against the agreement," strong emphasis being laid on the word "against."

Militia Promises Support.

During the day the Executive conferred with Captains of the various militia companies. Each gave assurance that his men would stick and had no sympathy for the proposed removal.

The mountain men are unyielding and their leaders have given formal notice that no "backdown can be allowed."

Election Commissioners Fulton and Yonts held a meeting of the Contest board this morning in the office of the Appellate Court Clerk in the Statehouse Building. Attorneys Sweeney and Yost, for the Republican contestees, appeared and filed papers objecting to the sitting of Charles B. Poynts and John A. Fulton as contest commissioners, alleging both had prejudged the contest and given public expression of their opinions. Poynts is said to have violated his right to the office by riding on a railroad pass.

Prepare for Goebel Funeral.

The gathering of the thousands who are expected to attend the funeral of Senator

Goebel will begin tomorrow. Many members of the Democratic Legislature, who have been at Louisville, where the Beckham government has been established, are expected in the morning. The claimant Governor probably will arrive at that time. Claimant Adjutant General Castleman will reach Frankfort on Thursday and is expected to take some steps toward trying to get control of the militia.

The body of Senator Goebel will be received in the morning. The funeral cortége will march to the Capitol Hotel, where the remains will lie in state during the day. Democrats of prominence from various States are expected to attend the burial ceremonies on Thursday.

The Mayor has asked that business houses on that day be closed, and the municipal buildings are draped in black. Tokens of mourning are displayed from many residences. There was no demonstration when the body was conveyed to the train at 4 o'clock this morning. Two rooms at the Capitol Hotel are filled with floral tokens. Flowers have come from Cincinnati, Covington, and other cities.

May Arrest Assassin.

Gus Coulter, Democratic contestant for Auditor, makes the statement that arrests will be made shortly on evidence secured by detectives who are seeking Goebel's assassin. The belief is growing that the Senator was shot in the back and that the man who fired was not in the Executive Building or the Capitol grounds. Justus and Arthur Goebel stated as they boarded the funeral train that a half million dollars would be spent if necessary to secure the apprehension of the murderer.

RUMORS OF A COMPROMISE.

Declared That Democrats Have Agreed Not to Oust Taylor if Blackburn Is Given Seat

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—All kinds of stories are in circulation regarding the terms of the agreement by which the Gubernatorial quarrel is to be settled. One of these which was in circulation tonight, but which could not be substantiated, was to the effect that Governor Taylor will retain his seat, and in return for the withdrawal of Democratic opposition to his title as Governor he has obligated himself to see that Senator Blackburn is returned to the United States Senate with a clear title.

This story, if true, will explain the remarkable celerity with which an agreement was reached by the conferees, and it will also explain what heretofore has been almost inexplicable—namely: why the Republicans agreed to an arrangement by the terms of which they secured apparently nothing.

It is explained that Taylor and Blackburn hold the whip over each other, and neither is likely to yield without a quid pro quo. The program, it is claimed, will mean Democratic victory in the State at the next election.

Governor Taylor's advisers have asked Senator Blackburn and ex-Governor McCreary, Democratic counselors, to meet with the Executive at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. They will further discuss the terms of agreement. Governor Taylor, it is said, insists the most binding pledge that the Goebel election law will be repealed must be given. The substitute law, he declares, must be honest and fair, and fully acceptable.

PROTEST BY KENTUCKY WOMEN.

Meeting Held in Louisville Decides to Start a Crusade for the Observance and Enforcement of Law.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Fifteen hundred Kentucky women united tonight in a protest against the lawlessness existing in this State and inaugurated a campaign to remedy the present evils by inculcating good citizenship and the observance of law. The meeting asked for an expression of sentiment against the non-enforcement of the law against carrying concealed weapons and asked for the imposing of heavy penalties for its violation, as it was asserted this was one of the primary causes of the present disgrace of the State. In a set of resolutions these ideas were embodied with the recommendation that any one taking life except in the discharge of duty should be disfranchised and rendered ineligible for holding public office.

The meeting was addressed by Bishop T. U. Dudley of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Carter Helm Jones, a Baptist clergyman; Dr. J. Kinsey Smith, Temple Bodley, and Dr. E. L. Powell of the Christian Church, and Rabbi Adolph Moses of the Temple Adras Israel.

The members of the Legislature now in Louisville are waiting developments at Frankfort. It is not likely any session will be held either here or at Frankfort until something definite is known of the turn that affairs may take at the capital. Speaker South Trimble and Senator L. H. Carter, President of the Senate, are still here.

CROWDS VIEW GOEBEL'S BODY.

Covington Thronged with People Who Come from All Over Kentucky and Ohio.

Covington, Ky., Feb. 6.—The special Goebel funeral train arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning from Frankfort. The only railway that runs through both Covington and Frankfort is credited with opposing Goebel. Those in charge of the arrangements insisted on Goebel's body being carried from the capital to his home without traveling over any of the rails of this line.

A guard of honor, consisting of fifty neighbors, received the body at the depot, and another guard was in waiting for it at Oddfellows' Hall. It was impossible to estimate the number of people along the line of march and at Oddfellows' Hall during the first hour after the arrival of the funeral train, but only a small portion could gain entrance.

Later in the day excursionists reached the city from adjoining counties. Many crossed the bridges from Cincinnati, and the attendance from Bellevue, Dayton, Port Thomas, Ludlow, the Highlands, and other Kentucky suburbs was large. Business was suspended more completely than on Sunday.

LEGISLATORS MEET AT LONDON.

Republicans and Brown Democrats Hold Sessions and Pass Resolutions of Respect to Goebel.

London, Ky., Feb. 6.—The little two-story brick Laurel County Seminary building, which has stood upon a knoll in the outskirts of London for almost fifty years, today added another page to its history when the brief session of the Kentucky Legislature was held within its walls.

At 12:10 o'clock thirteen Senators, who had climbed to the upper room by the outside stairway at the rear of the building, were called to order by Senator Hayes. Senator Jolly of Hancock County was elected President pro tem.

Resolutions of respect on the death of Senator Goebel were adopted, and the Senate adjourned in respect to him at 12:22 o'clock, to meet tomorrow at noon.

Temporary Chairman Slack rapped the House to order at 12:05 o'clock. Representative Bethurum, from Rock Castle County, was elected Speaker pro tem.

Resolutions deploring the death of William Goebel were adopted, and then in respect to him the House at 12:20 o'clock adjourned till tomorrow at noon.

The members of the Legislature say the adjournment would have been taken till Thursday noon out of respect to the memory of Goebel, but the constitution states when no quorum in either House is present adjournment must be taken from one day until the next.

A caucus of the Representatives was held tonight. Representative Slack was elected temporary chairman. He stated the object of the caucus was to nominate officers to fill the vacancies in the House. There was some expression in favor of nominating only a part of the necessary quota, but it was finally decided to fill all the vacancies. Frank Cecil of Middlesboro received the nomination for sergeant-at-arms. W. H. Hamilton of Barboursville was nominated as doorkeeper, C. Whitney of Hopkinsville was nominated cloakroom keeper, and the Rev. C. M. Means of Louisville was selected for assistant. Another caucus was announced more completely than on Sunday.

FEAR WHITE IS TO FIGHT ALONE.

Report in London That Ladysmith Garrison Is Again Attacked by Boers.

NO SIGN OF COMING AID.

Absolute Silence Regarding Buller's Forces Construed in Many Ways.

FRENCH HOLDS ENEMY BACK

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 7, 3 a. m.—According to Boer advices reaching London from Pretoria via Lourenzo Marques, Ladysmith is again suffering a heavy bombardment, but no details are given beyond the fact that the shelling began on Monday, but the report is accepted in London as authentic. Recent messages from the beleaguered town indicated that the Boers are gathering around it in great strength, the belief being general that another assault is contemplated. Each dispatch added that the spirit of the British troops is good and General White was prepared.

Buller Yet to Keep Promise.

The first attack on Ladysmith was on Jan. 6, just a month ago, and Buller, according to his boast, should now be within the gates of Ladysmith, but there is no real evidence beyond a few vague reports from distant points that Buller has even stirred from Spearman's Camp. That he is nowhere near Ladysmith is practically certain, so the valiant General White may again be forced to repel the attack single handed. The bombardment of Ladysmith is supposed to be merely a preliminary to a general assault, and if the Boers succeed in battering down White's earthworks with the big guns the chances of a capture of the town will be greatly increased.

May All Depend on White.

General White is undoubtedly prepared to put up the best resistance possible under the circumstances, but with his stores and ammunition depleted, his army badly crippled by disease and losses in previous assaults, and confronted by a victorious Boer force outnumbering his men three to one, the prospects of another successful repulse are far from bright.

War Office Tells Nothing.

The only bulletin issued by the War office yesterday was General Roberts' declaration that the situation was unchanged. Which means that if Buller is on the move the facts are still a sacred secret.

Some London papers insist that this silence indicates that Buller is surely on his way to Ladysmith.

Strange Offer to Colonists.

A remarkable message has just been issued from British headquarters to most of the towns bordering on and adjacent to the invaded colonial territory. It invites the Free-Staters and Transvaalers to desert, offering them good treatment and a restoration of their farms on the occupation of the republican territory by the British, and guarantees free passages home to Europeans. It states that the rebels cannot expect such generous treatment, but advises them to surrender in preference to being taken prisoners.

French Strong at Rensburg.

A Daily Mail special from Rensburg of Monday's date says General French's excellent operations fronting on Colesberg have practically reached a successful conclusion, and by judicious maneuvering the cavalry division, supported by the infantry brigades, are covering a front of nearly forty miles, and have forced the Boers back to the natural hill fortresses around Colesberg, thus preventing them from causing any disturbance in the colony, and interfering with important railway communications.

It is impossible for French's present force to do more, but it is equally impossible, so long as an adequate force is maintained, for the Boers to break through and go further into the colony. The situation is thus practically a deadlock on both sides. The British position is so strong now it could easily be held by other troops should occasion arise to utilize French's valuable services in other and more important work. Lately the operations on both sides have been confined to patrolling and slight shelling.

Another Methuen Story.

It is reported that Methuen was obliged to disband Rimington's scouts because he found some one in the corps was a supposed Boer spy holding communication with the enemy.

Burns Wants to Burn Papers.

Several speeches in Parliament last night took an a somewhat remarkable form. In the debate on the attitude of the newspapers John Burns, in an eloquent speech, denounced them as capitalists and Jews. The member expressed his horror of the "daily mailing," and proposed that a meeting be convened in the market place to publicly burn the Daily Mail, the Morning Post, and the Times.

Van Alen Takes Hospital Corps.

James J. Van Alen, the Newport swell Cleveland appointed Minister to Italy and the Senate turned down, expects to sail from London on Saturday with a field hospital service for the Transvaal. Van Alen tried for several weeks to get his hospital scheme accepted by the British government, but only obtained the permission a fortnight ago.

He defrays the entire expense himself, and goes to the front in active charge. He will have with him twenty tents which he can put up on a few minutes' notice, with camp beds and tent furniture complete. He has also collected baggage mules and wagons. His staff will consist of four doctors and eight orderlies, as well as nurses and ambulance bearers.

Van Alen says he is a patriotic American and goes to the front simply to show American friendship for England. He declares he has no intention of changing allegiance.

Russia Waiting for Leyds.

A special to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says the arrival there of Dr. Leyds is expected daily, and that his purpose is to offer thanks for the moral support accorded by Russia to the South African Republic in sending military attaches and ambulance detachments to the Boer army. In Russian diplomatic circles it is said that Dr. Leyds will seek an audience with the Czar, but will not ask the Emperor to mediate with a view of a peaceful settlement of the war. The Boers are said to be trusting more than ever in what are proving to be their practically impregnable positions, and have not any present intention of suing for peace.

One Detachment to Dig Wells.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Cape Town says: "Three thousand men disembarked yesterday here and were rushed to the front immediately, taking their trains at the dock. The troops were accompanied by a detachment detailed as well-drillers to provide water for the camps that are found dry."

Opinions of War Experts.

In the absence of any news the Leader expert discusses the War office's failure to appreciate the Boer tactics, and declares his belief that some Boer guns have been sent from Magersfontein to Norvals Pont.

The Post expert takes up the possibility of conscription, and says: "A War office that for thirty years has not known what to do with 230,000 volunteers would not know what to do with half a million conscripts."

Discussing the censorship the same expert says: "The dearth of information from the East has not proved a misfortune, as during the last few days the public is calmer since Roberts adopted the wise plan of brief and reserved reports for publication."

French Wants More Men.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Feb. 7, 4:20 a. m.—It appears that General French's visit to Cape Town was to ask Lord Roberts for 7,000 more men. Whether he got them is not disclosed.

Troops are no longer detained at Cape Town. They proceed immediately to some point at the front. Three thousand disembarked on Monday and were quickly sent elsewhere. No public reception was given to the arriving volunteers at Cape Town, because they had to leave immediately.

As Lord Roberts, since the battle of Spion kop, has had 20,000 fresh troops to dispose, it is probable that some have gone to General Buller.

Congreve's Story of Colenso.

Captain Walter Congreve, who received the Victoria cross for gallantry in endeavoring to save the British guns at Colenso, writes:

"I never saw a Boer all day, and I do not think any one else did. Thousands of bullets pattered and shells burst all over the place, but the Boers were invisible."

The Transvaal special war tax of two shillings and six pence per acre affects 3,000,000 acres of English-owned land, a part of which is not worth more than the tax.

Prisoners Try to Escape.

A message from Cape Town Tuesday says five Boer prisoners at Simonstown tried to escape last night. They had firearms and wounded a prison warden. Two of the fugitives were wounded and all were recaptured.

BOERS SHELLING LADYSMITH.

Reports Received at Modder Spruit Tell of Heavy Cannonading There on Monday.

MODDER SPRUIT, Feb. 6.—Messages from Ladysmith, dated yesterday, Feb. 5, say continuous cannonading has been proceeding since 5 o'clock in the morning, with the occasional roar of a Long Tom. The firing, it is added, continues.

Attack Guard to Coolies.

On Saturday the Pretoria corps discovered a party of British from Ladysmith intrenched at a railroad bridge protecting a number of coolies who were cutting grass.

A party of Boers dispatched to the scene was attacked from the trenches and all retreated except four, who, hiding, permitted the British to advance to within fifty yards, when they fired a volley, killing three men.

This was seen from the British fort, which fired a shell and sent cavalry to assist the British. The Boers beat these back, killing two men.

MACDONALD'S GOOD WORK.

Prevents Junction of Two Boer Forces at Koppersdam After a Hard, Hot March.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 5.—MacDonald, with the Highlanders' Brigade battery of field artillery and the Ninth Lancers, has reached Koppersdam, which is on the right of the Boer position. The arrival of this force prevented the junction of two important Boer commandos. Koppersdam commands the road from Kimberley to Hopestown and Douglas. After taking up the position holding both sides of the river the cavalry patrol had a slight skirmish with the Boers who are now moving to confront MacDonald. The infantry was not engaged. The British on the march suffered greatly from want of water.

CONSUL HAY AT PRETORIA.

Has Reached the Transvaal Capital and Makes a Favorable Impression.

PRETORIA, Monday, Feb. 5.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States Consul here, was received by the Transvaal government today and presented his credentials. He created an excellent impression.

HOLIDAY EXCUSE IS DOUBTED.

Declared at Nice That Monson Conferred with Currie at Rome Regarding Egypt.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

NICE, Feb. 5.—The holiday explanation of Ambassador Monson's trip south is not accepted here, where it is persistently stated that Monson saw Currie, the British Ambassador, to Rome, and discussed the possibility of Italian aid in Egypt. Prominent members of the English colony in the Riviera declare that Monson left Paris as a protest against the Anglophobic sentiment there, thus following the example of Dufferin.

Voters, Attention!

The Republican Aldermanic and town primaries will be held from 1 to 7 p. m. today.

WINCHESTER NOW IN ASHES.

Body of the Marquis Who Was Killed at Magersfontein Is Cremated.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The body of the Marquis of Winchester, killed at Magersfontein, was cremated at Woking yesterday. The urn of ashes is to be placed in an oak coffin and buried with full military honors.

Voters, Attention!

The Republican Aldermanic and town primaries will be held from 1 to 7 p. m. today.

Diamonds are indestructible; they are a good investment; easy terms. Loftis Bros., 108 State-st.

URGES ACTION IN EGYPT.

PARIS MATIN SAYS ENGLISH HAVE FAILED IN THEIR DUTY.

Journal Close to Loubet Cabinet Asserts It Is Time for Germany, France, and Russia to Insist Upon Full Understanding Regarding Suez Canal Rights—Declares That if Germany Is Tied Up by Treaties Russia and France Can Act.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Matin today published an inspired article with the government earmarks so distinctly in evidence as to show that the directors of the Matin are in close touch with the Loubet Cabinet.

The Matin discusses the right of France to make a move in Egypt, and says: "We have good reason to suppose that the Egyptian question is occupying the chancellerie, and while France waived the question of control in Egypt upon England's plea of necessity for keeping order, she has never abandoned her rights.

"England has deserted Egypt. The Sirdar and his European troops have left the country to take care of itself.

Time to Secure Assurances.

"A native mutiny is threatened, and the moment is opportune for France, Russia, and Germany to insure the neutrality of the canal.

"Germany has every reason to be preoccupied in the Egyptian question on account of her new colonial possessions, making the canal useful if not necessary.

"If any more secret treaties with England or blood connections hold Emperor William back, Russia and France are strong enough to grapple with the Egyptian question alone."

The Egyptian question has been the bent of Delcasse's foreign policy, and he foresaw the opportunity for France. Today in the Cabinet meeting he secured Loubet's signature approving mixed tribunals to try criminals in Egypt. It is an important measure, favorable to both France and England, to which Egypt has already assented.

To Put Question on Italy.

Firman Faure has notified Minister Delcasse that he will interpellate on the question as to whether assistance has been offered to England by Italy in the Transvaal war in connection with a promise of supplying Egypt with troops.

FRANCE'S DESIGNS ON EGYPT.

Ambassador Monson's Departure from Paris Is Taken to Indicate Serious Friction.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Feb. 6.—France and England evidently are beginning to disagree, and if they come to an open conflict, it is said here, it will probably be over the Egyptian question.

The Havas agency distributed today an official statement made yesterday in several newspapers that Ambassador Monson's departure is significant of no friction between England and France. This official denial is not taken seriously, however, and the most conservative authorities say a rupture is almost inevitable unless England decides to show toward France's contemplated revendications the same meekness with which she has just allowed Russia to oust British influence from Persia.

At the French Foreign office everybody looks mysterious and there are intimations that all sorts of complications may spring out of the present situation, but nobody is willing to be quoted.

Part Played by Russia.

It is considered significant that Delcasse and Ousseurof, the Russian Ambassador, have remained closeted together daily during the last two weeks, the conversation lasting sometimes for two hours. It is believed that Russia's Persian deal was effected with the full approval of France after possible British interference had been considered thoroughly.

Another important point, it is discovered, is that when Lord Salisbury proposed that Italian troops should take the place of the English garrisons in Egypt, King Humbert, who, though under certain treaty obligations to England since Menelek routed the Italian armies, strongly objected to bringing the wrath of France on Italy. Consequently the Paris Ambassador was instructed to sound the French Cabinet. Delcasse evaded giving an answer under the pretext of the necessity of previous conferences with other powers, particularly Turkey. Finally, under Lord Salisbury's pressing demands for a solution, Ambassador Monson ascertained that France never had communicated with Turkey and huffily accused Delcasse looking for a pretext for trouble in Egypt.

Explains French Desires.

Said the official who gives this information:

"The English Ambassador is quite right. Nothing could please us more than to see England make the mistake of intrusting the maintenance of order into other hands. We should step in immediately. Just now England is placed before a hard dilemma. If Italian troops do not go, Egyptian dignitaries and the lower classes being equally eager to end British rule, a rebellion may burst out any moment. With a few disorganized regiments left there, repression would be absolutely hopeless.

"Imagine what a serious blow it would be if England should lose control of Egypt. For one thing, she would never again be allowed to reënter, following the same insidious tactics which gradually placed the Nile under British influence.

"Moreover, the mere news at this juncture would not only be infinitely detrimental to success in the south African campaign, but might give a tremendous impetus to the rebellion now brewing in India, where that relentless foe which England has nicknamed the crazy fakir has just reappeared in the central mountainous district.

England's Bold Front.

"England is sensible of the advantages of preserving a bold front and may by heavy promises secure the Italian garrison to hold Egypt for her. Naturally, she realizes that trouble may immediately ensue, but sometimes bluffing succeeds, and England counts much on her diplomacy and fear inspired by her great fleet.

"If England hopes to postpone explanations to the powers till the Transvaal war is settled, she is mistaken. You know how often France has protested against prolonged occupation, and now would pounce upon a pretext for trouble.

"Waldeck-Rousseau told Loubet, laughingly, when handing him Kruger's ultimatum to England, 'From this may spring our chance to wash away the Fashoda blot and even more.'

"Recently Millerand, speaking to his lieutenant, Viviani, editor of La Lanterne, said: 'Unless we seize this we never will find such a safe opportunity to compel England to evacuate Egypt.'

No Desire for War.

"France, however, does not want to obtain a settlement at the Egyptian, the Newfoundland and the Madagascar questions at the cost of a war. Loubet, Waldeck-Rousseau, Delcasse, and Millerand all are sober, long-headed statesmen, and they know that a war would cost more than it would bring, but as Millevoye puts it: 'France bides the hour when England has her whole strength engaged in south Africa. There is no need of war to obtain all reasonable concessions.'

"The British fleet, they say, can hold Europe at bay. That is, provided that Europe chooses to fight on the sea. Most of our colonies can defend themselves without the help of a single battleship. England could bombard a few unimportant colonial sea towns, but nowhere could she land armies. Therefore, your American critics who coolly announce that England can wipe out Europe fail completely to grasp the problem."

Why Monson Left.

At the British Embassy was secured an admission that Ambassador Monson had lately several brisk diplomatic encounters with the French Ministers. The informant, who was an attaché, declining to have his name quoted, said:

"A mild demand for explanations has been made from Minister Leygues about the recent decorations of Leandre, the anti-British caricaturist, Leygues claiming a pure matter of intergal administration. Where the difference arose between Delcasse and Monson was over the Italian transaction. The Ambassador received instructions to leave Paris and proceed to Rome to support Sir Philip Currie's work regarding Italian help. These instructions probably were destined, as inferred in France, to show England's displeasure."

"However," concluded the attaché, "here at the embassy we think the trouble a mere cloud, which soon will blow away. Monson was not recalled, but merely sent away till further orders."

About French sentiment or probable action regarding Egypt, no English official can be induced to speak.

SOUDAN SITUATION IS GRAVE.

Italian Consul at Cairo Has So Notified His Government—Troops Not to Go.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 7, 3 a. m.—Advices from Cairo state that Sig. Tugini, the Italian Consul, has notified his government that the situation in Egypt is grave, especially in the Soudan, owing to the active propaganda against England by Russian and French agents.

A Rome dispatch says that Lord Currie, the English Ambassador, and the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a long conference yesterday, and it is officially denied that England has been negotiating the substitution of Italian for British troops in Egypt with a view to liberating the latter for service in south Africa.

GERMANS AVOID FRENCH OFFER.

Foreign Office Diplomat in Berlin Says Proposal Concerning Egypt Is Questionable.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—With reference to the attempt of French diplomacy and journalism to induce Germany to join in a movement against England in Egypt, a high personage at the Foreign office made the following statement this morning: "Germany will not join a movement to reopen the Egyptian question. Aside from the question whether France and Russia mean honestly, Germany is of the opinion that it would be unloyal and unfair to seize a moment when England is deeply engaged elsewhere for such steps."

PARTY POLITICS IN PRAGUE.

Spirited Contest for Mayoralty Between Dr. Podlipny and Dr. Srb in the Czech Ranks.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—Prague has been having a merry time electing a Mayor.

Dr. Podlipny, who has held office for several terms and who, as the head of the young Czech party, was known as a most radical of the radical Czechs, took offense some three weeks ago at his party sanctioning the action of the old Czech party, and resigned the Mayorship in a speech wherein he accused his followers of ingratitude and infidelity, and left the hall exclaiming: "Woe to Prague if it fall into your hands."

A reconciliation was patched up and the city's Electoral board was called to elect a new Mayor.

Dr. Podlipny was the young Czechs' candidate and Dr. Srb the old Czechs' man.

The board met, but the absolute majority legally required for the election could not be obtained by either owing to certain members failing to attend.

Dr. Srb, however, received a plurality at five of such elections held on different days, and yesterday the sixth took place, the result being in every instance exactly the same. The chairman then exercised his right to pronounce the plurality sufficient for election, and declared Dr. Srb the Mayor.

Thousands of people gathered before the Rathaus and indulged in demonstrations for and against Dr. Podlipny, accompanied him to his home, and finally had to be dispersed by the police. It is believed Dr. Srb will not serve, and thus Dr. Podlipny will be returned to the Mayorship.

DR. LEYDS VISITS WEIMAR.

Will Return to Brussels, Where He Has a Vast Amount of Correspondence to Dispose Of.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Dr. Leyds spent the day at Weimar, where he offered his congratulations to the Grand Duke upon the sixtieth anniversary of his joining the Prussian army. He returned to Berlin this evening.

As he does not find time now to go to St. Petersburg he will return to Brussels, where an enormous mass of correspondence awaits him.

Dr. Leyds and his secretary have been so overcrowded with petitions and business offers of every kind while in Berlin that it has been necessary to publish a request that such proposals cease.

Dr. Leyds has also been compelled to announce that the Transvaal government is not engaging volunteers for the war, and will refuse to transport them to south Africa.

PARIS PRESS ON CHAMBERLAIN.

Most of Them Regard His Speech in Parliament as a Clever Piece of "Bluff."

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The papers here regard Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's speech in defense of the south African policy of the British government in the House of Commons yesterday as an extremely clever and successful piece of "bluff."

The Temps says: "It breathed audacity and cynicism."

The Journal des Debats says: "Mr. Chamberlain made himself the apostle of imperialism and dazzled the eyes of his countrymen with the promise of a final triumph of British arms. If a change were made in the Cabinet at the present moment the whole public would acclaim Mr. Chamberlain as Premier."

LONDON TIMES' FOREIGN NEWS.

(Continued from first page.)

periments at Poona and Sikundsrabad show that 15-pounder field guns give good results with shrapnel up to 4,200 yards, the mark IV. time fuse being used. Results such as these serve to show the sweeping statements condemning the British field gun as obsolete are exaggerated.

Coinage Problem Settled.

The great demand for rupees is not fully satisfied either by the large issues in exchange for gold during the last fifteen or sixteen months or by the extensive sales of Council drafts. Last month convinced the government of India the time had arrived to make a moderate addition to the silver coinage in view of the probability that sovereigns will pass only slowly into general circulation from the great commercial centers. It has accordingly arranged to recoin the half crore of rupees withdrawn from circulation, these being of the old 1835 issue, and for other reasons. The government has also bought silver sufficient to coin one crore of new rupees. The coining began in the Calcutta mint on Jan. 25 and will finish the end of March. These operations are expected to meet all the present requirements, so that no further coining is contemplated. The silver was purchased quietly without disturbing the market.

EXPLAINS TO GENERAL WOOD.

Villalon at Cabinet Meeting Tells of Railway Impositions on Travelers in Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—At a Cabinet meeting this morning Señor Villalon, Secretary of Public Works, explained the occasion of his order regarding the contract between the Pan-American Express company and the United railway. This contract he denounced as "an unholy violation of the people's rights."

He said that a man recently took a train at Cienfuegos for Havana, having with him a typewriting machine. The latter he was compelled to give over to the employé of the railroad, who insisted on expressing it.

In another instance a woman who attempted to board the train with a couple of chickens was similarly treated.

General Wood said the only question was whether the present law gave him power to act. The entire matter will be immediately referred to Washington for a final opinion.

The Cabinet decided to establish large modern hospitals at various points in the island, and an expert will be brought from the United States to advise in the selection of sites and the construction of buildings.

An agricultural school will be established at Porto Principe. A commission is to be named to investigate the charitable institutions and properties of the island, which Señor Varona, Secretary of Finance, estimates to be worth $15,000,000.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who arrived here recently from New York, was today given a reception by the Havana workmen at their headquarters.

Mr. Gompers has already held several conferences with organized workmen in Havana. He says he finds them "idealistic but in the right humor." The organizations he considers "established on a fairly good basis."

For the first time in months Havana is clear of yellow fever. No case has been officially reported for some days.

Five thousand men are on strike in the cigar factories of the city. The unions want the factory owners to discharge the Spaniards.

ATTACK ON SPAIN'S GENERALS.

Scene in the Madrid Senate When Count Almenas Pursues His War Investigation.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Count Almenas, who insists that the responsibility shall be brought home to those to whom Spain's defeats in the Spanish-American war were due, created a scene in the Senate today by asking if it were true that a conspiracy existed among the Generals to prevent light being thrown upon all the circumstances of the war.

Lieutenant General Azcarraga, Minister of War, replied that the attitude alleged to have been adopted by the Generals did not exist. He protests against "the campaign against the prestige of the army."

Count Almenas retorted: "I am not satisfied with these declarations."

The President of the Senate, Captain General Martinez de Campos, called him to order, saying he could not allow it to be said in Parliament that the Spanish Generals were unworthy of confidence.

Count Almenas replied: "There were unworthy Generals, as there was an infamous government, who led Spain to dishonor."

There was a great uproar and the President called on Count Almenas to withdraw his statement. The Count refused.

Count Almenas refused to give any explanation of his conduct and the Senate then adopted a vote of censure.

If coffee agrees with you stick to it.

If not, use

Postum Food Coffee as thousands of brain workers do.

"Coffee used to give me a sick headache occasionally, and the coffee habit was so fixed that if I quit it for a day a headache would follow. I was thus between two fires, and it was headache and sickness either way.

"Finally I was pushed to a point where I concluded to give up coffee altogether and try Postum Cereal Food Coffee. For a morning or two I stood the headache caused by a lack of my accustomed drug, but in three days I began to get on the right road, and since that time I have been getting better and stronger steadily.

"One can hardly realize the pleasure it is to feel well again, and yet I have my delicious morning cup of Postum regularly, which tastes like coffee, looks like coffee, and yet gives me true strength and health. Mrs. B——, 608 Croton square, Syracuse, N. Y., says: 'Postum Food Coffee was recommended to me for rheumatism by the physician. He will not allow the use of common coffee, but says that Postum is strengthening and beneficial to a system under acute rheumatic suffering. I find it most excellent.'

"Professor Duvoll of the Syracuse University says: 'I cannot drink coffee; use Postum Food Coffee, which has a strengthening influence for any one doing brain and nerve work.' Mr. Williams says: 'Coffee produces dizziness, dullness, and nausea with me. I use, and much prefer, Postum Food Coffee, which gives strength and a true healthy condition.' Please do not use my name in public. Respectfully, Mrs. E. W. L., Syracuse, N. Y."

ONLY ONE CURE FOR SCROFULA

S. S. S. Is the Only Remedy Equal to This Obstinate Disease.

There are dozens of remedies recommended for Scrofula, some of them, no doubt, being able to afford temporary relief, but S. S. S. is absolutely the only remedy which completely cures it. Scrofula is one of the most obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases, and is beyond the reach of the many so-called purifiers and tonics because something more than a mere tonic is required. S. S. S. is equal to any blood trouble, and never fails to cure Scrofula, because it goes down to the seat of the disease, thus permanently eliminating every trace of the taint.

The serious consequences to which Scrofula surely leads should impress upon those afflicted with it the vital importance of wasting no time upon treatment which cannot possibly effect a cure. In many cases where the wrong treatment has been relied upon complicated glandular swellings have resulted, for which the doctors insist that a dangerous surgical operation is necessary.

Mr. H. E. Thompson of Milledgeville, Ga., writes: "A bad case of Scrofula broke out on the glands of my neck, which had to be lanced and caused me much suffering. I was treated for a long while, but the physicians were unable to cure me, and my condition was as bad as when I began their treatment. Many blood remedies were used, but without effect. Some one recommended S. S. S., and I began to improve as soon as I had taken a few bottles. Continuing the remedy, I was soon cured permanently, and have never had a sign of the disease to return." Swift's Specific—

S.S.S. For The Blood

—is the only remedy which can promptly reach and cure obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases. By relying upon it, and not experimenting with the various so-called tonics, etc., all sufferers from blood troubles can be promptly cured, instead of enduring years of suffering, which gradually but surely undermines the constitution. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and never fails to cure Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Boils, Tetter, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers, etc. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Wednesday February 7.

Most retail stocks are at low-tide about now. Low stock from our standpoint is a big assortment from yours.

Special bargains abound in overcoats, ulsters, business and dress suits, underwear, hosiery, etc., etc.

For early buyers of spring overcoats a nice assortment is now ready. Fabrics: 22, 23, 24 ounces of whipcords, cheviots, coverts, etc., are the rule, instead of 14 and 17 ounce goods formerly used.

THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING

F. M. ATWOOD

"ATWOOD BUILDING,"
Northwest Corner
Madison and Clark Sts.

Lea & Perrins' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL

WORCESTERSHIRE

Gives a most delicious flavor to

Hot and Cold Meats, Gravies, Salads, Soups, Game, Fish, Welsh Rarebits, etc.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

This signature on every bottle—

Lea & Perrins

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York

READ

The Tribune's List of Branch Offices.

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Wednesday February 7.
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Tribune's
Branch Offices.

WAR OFFICE IS UPHELD.

BRITISH HOUSE VOTES TO REJECT AMENDMENT TO REPLY.

Attack by Lord Fitzmaurice on the Queen's Advisers for Lack of Foresight and Judgment in African Affairs and for Inadequate Preparations for the War Is Defeated—Irish Members Leave in a Body, Refusing to Vote—Contraband Defined.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The House of Commons today rejected Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne by 352 against the amendment to 139 in its favor. The Irish members left the House in a body, not voting.

The rejected amendment was an attack on the War office. It follows:

And we humbly express our regret at the want of foresight and judgment displayed by her Majesty's advisers as shown alike in their conduct of African affairs since 1896 and in their preparations for the war now proceeding.

Lord Fitzmaurice, in a speech on Jan. 30, attacked Mr. Chamberlain's policy, especially his failure to punish the raiders and the retention of Cecil Rhodes as a member of the privy council, together with "irritating and reckless methods that plunged the country into war before any adequate preparations were possible."

Liberal Leader's Views.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, justified the opportuneness of the amendment, because it was the duty of the opposition to record its judgment. He said the government could hardly pose as conquerors upon whose brows laurel wreaths should be placed, for their diplomacy had failed and their military operations had been unsuccessful.

These facts, Sir Henry declared, invited criticism. At the same time he would deprecate exaggeration and would deny the existence of national humiliation and discomfiture. The "composed and sensible tone of the speech of the Colonial Secretary" he had been glad to hear.

If the government were aware of the disparity between the defensive forces of the south African colonies and the military strength of the Boers when the negotiations were entered upon, no condemnation, in his judgment, could be too severe.

He thought the government should have disavowed the Jameson raid and given guarantees for the future, as Great Britain would have then been in a position to demand that the Boers cease arming.

Speech by Asquith.

In the debate on the amendment H. H. Asquith, Liberal, maintained that the war was neither intended nor desired by the government, which naturally explained the country's unpreparedness.

If he thought the British negotiations were a mere cloak to attack the independence of or annex the Transvaal, then in spite of the invasion of British territory and the loss of British lives he could not have reconciled his conscience with voting a penny for the prosecution of the war. But that, he said, is not the opinion of the House of Commons, nor of the great majority of the country. That was why they were united in Parliament and a united people. Doubtless there had been a demonstrable lack of foresight and insight.

Mr. Asquith represents the Roseberyites, and Lord Rosebery was present in the gallery to hear him.

Balfour Defends Chamberlain.

Mr. Balfour, who on rising was loudly cheered, said:

"What is the object of the amendment? What is it likely to attain? One might have expected that the War office would be attacked, but that is not the case. I am driven to the conclusion that the amendment is an attack upon the Colonial Secretary.

"Well, the Colonial Secretary may well ignore these persistent attacks. The right honorable gentleman may remember that it has been during his term of office as Colonial Secretary that the British Empire, as a whole, has first shown its full consciousness of what it is and of what its destinies are.

"Others have certainly contributed to this result, but it is in no small degree owing to the great administrative abilities of the right honorable gentleman, the Colonial Secretary, that the dramatic moment has occurred, for the first time in our history, when every British colony has joined the mother country to carry out a great imperial work, and, when all these petty and contemptible charges are buried in the oblivion they so well deserve, the name of the right honorable gentleman will be forever associated with that great movement in our history.

"Is the opposition," he asked, "wise or patriotic? What the country has to fear is foreign nations, and the Transvaal politicians may think they can find their opportunity in our dissensions. The House of Commons cannot do much to help our arms, but this it can do—it can show that behind our soldiers in the field there is a united country.

"Can the members of the opposition reflect with equanimity on the fact that the vote they are about to give on the amendment may lengthen the war and increase the tragic list of losses, and probably add one fraction to the chances of European complications?"

Radical's Harsh Language.

John Burns, Radical, member for Battersea, congratulated the opposition upon having the courage to do its duty "uninfluenced by newspapers owned by blackguards and edited by ruffians who clamor for war."

When the division bell rang the Irish members rose in a body and left the House without voting. Several Liberals abstained. Some others voted with the government, as did also Sir Edward Clarke, member for Plymouth. Mr. Asquith voted with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for the amendment.

Questions Are Answered.

George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary for the War office, replying to a question, said there was reason to believe that many of the guns from the forts at Pretoria had been sent to the front, and that some of them had a range of over 10,000 yards. The British siege train sent out in December, he added, had guns of equal range.

Replying to a question of John Dillon, Nationalist, as to whether the government intended to treat foodstuffs as contraband during the present war and if so under what restrictions and limitations, Mr. Balfour said that foodstuffs intended to supply an army in the field were, by the universal consent of international lawyers, regarded as contraband, and a prize court would decide the facts connected with the shipments.

PRINCE OF BADEN SEEKS BRIDE.

Young Maximilian Now in Vienna and It Is Said His Betrothal Will Soon Be Announced.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—Prince Maximilian of Badenat Peren of Baden is at present in Vienna, and is reported to be here in quest of a bride. Rumor has it that his betrothal to the Archduchess Maria Annunciate, eldest daughter of the Emperor's brother Carl, is to be announced soon.

Voters, Attention!

The Republican Aldermanic and town primaries will be held from 1 to 7 p. m. today.

NEWS OF EUROPE BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

CZAR STUDIES WAR PLAN

RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN TURKESTAN REPORTS KOORSK WORK.

Remarkable Armless Artist Is Dead—Had Mastered Trick of Shaving with His Feet—Decrease in Number of Deaths from Influenza—Still Prevails in Provinces—Death of Spanish Military Attache Lopes in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A Daily Mail special from St. Petersburg says that General Duchowskoi, the Governor of Turkestan, as well as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in that province, arrived at St. Petersburg on Friday, accompanied by his Adjutants, and on Saturday had a long conference with the Minister of War. It is said that the visit has to do with the strengthening of the Russian forces in central Asia.

Czar Is Interested.

Duchowskoi is to be received in audience by the Czar, who wishes to be informed as to the result of the experimental mobilization of troops at Koorsk, in order to gauge the situation in Afghanistan, to which great attention is now being paid.

After five days in the capital Duchowskoi will return to Taschken.

Strange Death of Colonel Lopez.

A remarkable case has developed in the death of Colonel Lopez, the military attaché of the Spanish embassy in London.

According to the evidence at the Coroner's inquiry, yesterday or early Monday morning Colonel Lopez called out from his chambers in St. George's road that he was ill.

The housekeeper appeared and Lopez complained of heart pains. At the inquest yesterday it developed that Lopez had fallen against the rail of his bed and broke a bone in the front of his neck, superinducing heart failure and causing death.

Armless Artist Is Dead.

C. F. Felu, the armless Belgian artist, is dead at the age of 70. He was born without arms, and while still a baby was taught by his mother to gather his toys with his toes. On becoming a man he studied art and copied hundreds of the best masterpieces in Antwerp. He held the palette with his left great toe passed through the orifice like a thumb. So admirable were his pictures that both the Queen Regent of Spain and the King of Portugal bought some of them and bestowed decorations upon him, while English tourists were always ready buyers.

Shaved with His Feet.

Until the last few years he always shaved himself, and his one grievance was that he could not gain a mastery over the buttonhole.

Office Without a Candidate.

A situation unprecedented in the experience of the Court of Common Council has arisen in connection with the election of a successor to the late member, Hepburn, in the Ward of Cordwainer. For such vacancies there are usually three candidates, necessitating a poll, but in this case no candidate has come forward for the seat and a ward meeting is to be held today to consider what is to be done under the strange circumstances.

TELLS OF AMERICAN TOUR

REICHSTAG MEMBER IMPRESSED BY UNITED STATES.

Says His Fellow-Members Should Recognise by Commercial Treaties Magnitude of Industrial Enterprise—Centrist Caucus on Kaiser's Naval Bill—First Reading Thursday—Laugh at French Egyptian Proposals.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. S. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The Reichstag member, Dr. Paasche, tonight lectured in the Reichstag Chamber on his journey to the United States and the West Indies. The magnitude of American enterprises has powerfully impressed Dr. Paasche, who thinks the new commercial treaties must fully recognize America's evolution from an agrarian to an industrial state. Dr. Paasche depicted the horrors of Weylerism in Cuba in darker colors than American papers ever thought of, pronouncing the "compulsory starvation of 300,000 people" the darkest blot on Spain's record.

The Germans, he said, had been taught by their press that the stories of Spanish misrule were American inventions to excuse the war. Dr. Paasche said he did not regard Cuban sugar as dangerous in competition with the German unless Cuba becomes an American state.

The tobacco culture, he says, is flourishing and many of the finest plantations are in German hands.

Centrist Caucus on Naval Bill.

The Centrist caucus on the naval bill began yesterday, and today the Germania says it is absolutely certain that the bill will not pass in its present form. The first reading is to be on Thursday.

Bavaria Still Particular.

The Bavarian state buildings did not hoist a flag on the Emperor's birthday. Some flags had been hoisted, but were immediately pulled down. It now develops that the Bavarian government had issued an order only a month before the birthday forbidding any display, except on Kings' and Regents' birthdays, and then only the Bavarian flag was to be allowed. This is the Bavarian particularism that had been thought to be dying.

Lasker Secures a Degree.

The chess champion, Edward Lasker, submitted a mathematical treatise and secured a doctorate degree at the Erlangen University.

To Secure Laboratory Outfit.

Professor Taylor of the University of California has arrived here to study the methods of pathological instruction and to purchase an equipment for a pathological laboratory Mrs. Hearst will establish.

Insist on Control of Meats.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The Bavarian and Saxon diets have discussed trade relations with the United States, and particularly the meat bill, insisting upon a rigid control of American meats. A Saxon Delegate, Herr Boessneck, National Liberal, bitterly complained of the "unfair treatment to which America

Professor von Bergmann, the celebrated surgeon, is ill with pneumonia.

The German direct cable from Emden to New York, by way of the Azores, will be laid by a London company. It will cost £985,000. The cable will be 4,836 miles long.

THINKS SPEECH IS BOLD.

HIGH AUSTRIAN DIPLOMAT ADMIRES CHAMBERLAIN'S CONFIDENCE.

Says It Compels Applause Because of Its Positive Vigor and Extravagance—Is Characterized as Typical of British Idea of Imperialism—Will Help Colonial Secretary—Kruger Medals to Be Sold to Help Boer Funds.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—Secretary Chamberlain's speech appeared in all the papers here this morning, but the editorial comment is somewhat backward and is not likely to take form until tomorrow or the next day. A prominent Austrian diplomat, whose connection with one of the state departments lends worth to his opinion, was asked this afternoon how the speech impressed him and said:

"As a piece of parliamentary oratory it was masterly and was delivered with the vigor and intensity of conviction of which Mr. Chamberlain is capable.

Confidence Compels Admiration.

"It must have caused an immense effect, as his splendid self-confidence compels admiration, even thought his statements may be extravagant and are scarcely warranted by the facts in the case, and yet the extravagance, arrogance, and loftiness which characterize the speech make it after all characteristically English.

Type of British Imperialism.

"It voices that spirit of English imperialism which takes the position that any people ought to be grateful to be subject to Great Britain and enjoy the many blessings of freedom and justice which she confers.

"This is the same spirit which inspired the Spaniards of centuries ago when they made wars of conquest under the claim of converting the heathen. The religious pretext of those times is replaced in the English wars of today by that of humanity and individual rights.

"The real spirit, however, is the same in both—the spirit of conquest.

"Chamberlain will blind many people, however, by his speeches, and the timid, half-hearted way in which the opposition attacked him enabled him to kill them by the one statement 'You maintain the war is unnecessary and unjust, and yet say it shall be continued.'

Has Advanced Himself.

"He has scored a temporary victory for himself, his policy, and his party, and has made his position secure for the present and possibly has advanced himself several steps toward the future Premiership."

Medals to Sell for Boer Funds.

A wealthy Austrian has engaged Anton Scharff, the royal medailleur, to design a medal containing the portrait of Kruger.

On the reverse are gnarled but full-leaved branches of oak and orange, as symbolic of the hardy German-Dutch origin of the Boers, and between the branches is the inscription in Dutch, "To the brave fighters for right and freedom. 1899-1900," and below is the coat of arms of the south African republic. The medal is to be cast in bronze and sold at five kronen apiece, the entire sum thus raised to go to a fund to support the families of fallen Boer soldiers.

NAVY TO BE FIRST CARE.

MINISTER PELLOUX SAYS, ITALIAN ARMY FUND MUST WAIT.

Can Only Be Small Until War Fleet in Contemplation Has Been Provided For—Pope Leo to Assist at Mass on Anniversary of Death of Pope Pius—Prince Henry of Prussia Visiting at Naples—Tax Riots at Clivio, Near Como.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Feb. 6.—Upon the introduction of the bill for extraordinary military expenses Minister Pelloux said we absolutely cannot apportion to the army over 239,000,000 lire, because the present conditions demand that our main care must be for the navy.

To Say Mass for Pope Pius.

Tomorrow will be the anniversary of the death of Pope Pius IX., and a solemn funeral mass will be said in the papal chapel, at which Pope Leo expects to assist in person. The Pope is deeply interested in the condition of Cardinal Ledochowsky, who has been ill for some time and is now confined to his bed.

Prince Henry at Naples.

Prince Henry of Prussia today at Naples received the German Consul on board his vessel and later entertained Vice Admiral Kenderof, who had come from Berlin expressly for the purpose.

Later he went ashore and visited with the Vice Admiral the Grand Hotel and the Royal Palace. The visits of the Prince will be returned tomorrow.

Tax Riots at Clivio.

The people of Clivio, near Como, attacked the public buildings and made a riotous protest against the increase in taxes.

Queen's Health Is Better.

Queen Marguerite has partly recovered from her recent illness and is able to move about indoors, although it will be some time before it will be safe for her to venture out.

Karl Frigerio, alias Selhofer, editor of the Bibliioteka Socialistu Anarchista, has been arrested at Berne.

ARTILLERY FOR MADAGASCAR.

Minister of War Gallifet at Special Council Arranges for Forwarding Munitions.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Feb. 6.—At a session of the Superior Council of War, presided over by Minister Gallifet, held today, a convoy was ordered for cannons destined for Madagascar. The guns were sent to Marseilles from Valence, and consist of six large pieces and 267 cases of projectiles to go with the cannons.

Fierce Anti-Catholic Policy.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau has given notice to the Archbishop of Versailles and other Archbishops to have the religious order of Picpus Fathers withdrawn from all posts of instruction in Catholic seminaries. The Premier is pursuing a fierce anti-Catholic policy.

Chicagoans in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. George Armour, Allison V. Armour, and Mrs. Edward Adams of Chicago have arrived in Paris and are at the Bristol Hotel.

IRISH LED BY REDMOND.

MADE CHAIRMAN OF UNITED PARTY BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Considered as Testimony to the Earnestness of the Leaders to End Dissensions—Severance from the Liberals Is Predicted—Rosebery Says Influence Will Soon Be Felt—O'Brien Advises the Action Which Was Taken—Discussed by the Press.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—John Redmond's election as sessional chairman of the United Irish Nationalist party today was unanimous, and is regarded as the surest testimony as to the sincerity of the desire among Irish Nationalists to end dissension. A telegram was read from William O'Brien strongly advising Mr. Redmond's unanimous selection, and, it is said, this was the deciding factor and testifies to unity not only in Parliament but in Ireland. Edward Blake, who always supported Dillon, proposed Redmond, whom Timothy Healy seconded. No name was offered in opposition.

Lord Rosebery, when informed of the result in the House of Commons lobby tonight, said:

"This unanimous choice is an event far-reaching in political importance, and in the present state of English parties the influence of the united Irish party will soon be felt."

Redmond Gives Thanks.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—John Redmond, who was today elected sessional chairman of the new Nationalist party, returned his thanks for the honor conferred on him and expressed the opinion that all Nationalists in Ireland, America, and elsewhere would be rejoiced at the day's work, which he declared bound all sections of the party for Ireland's good, and which, he hoped, would reunite Irishmen everywhere in the fight for Ireland's rights.

A vote of thanks was then given to Timothy Harrington for his success in restoring unity among the Nationalists.

In consequence of the war the doings of the Irish party attract smaller attention than would otherwise be the case. Michael Davitt and W. O'Brien approve the election of Mr. Redmond, and the reuniting of the party is regarded as a sign of its entire severance from the Liberal party, Mr. Redmond's leaning having always been strongly toward the Conservatives.

Views of the Papers.

The Times doubts whether Mr. Redmond will ever exercise the authority and domination which Parnell exercised. The Daily News says:

"Mr. Healy may fondly boast that he drove Mr. Dillon out of his place. The Irish are powerless to affect the balance of party, and the result of the election at York indicates that the government is gaining rather than losing ground. It is impossible, however, to forecast the future, and should British parties again be evenly divided the power of the united Irish may become formidable."

The Morning Post thinks the result of the reuniting of the Irish party upon the parliamentary situation may become interesting after the war.

Troublesome Disease Returns.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—At the annual meeting today of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture, the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in Norfolk and Suffolk was announced.

The Rev. John Kennedy Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Rev. John Kennedy, former chairman of the Congregational union of England and Wales, and professor of apologetics at New College, London, died yesterday in his 87th year.

LEAVES BIG AREA DARK.

EXPLOSION AT CITY POWER-HOUSE PUTS OUT WEST SIDE LIGHTS.

District Covers Nearly Four Square Miles, in Which Many Thoroughfares Are in Gloom All Night and Others Are Obscured Until Gas Lamps Are Set Going—Steamfitter Owen Langen Is Fatally Scalded and Dies at 2:45 This Morning.

By the blowing out of the plug in the steam feed pipe at the city power-house, Halsted and Sebor streets, at 6:05 o'clock last evening, the electric street lights over an area of nearly four square miles on the West Side were extinguished, leaving the thoroughfares in that part of the city in darkness. Owen Langen, 3055 Poplar avenue, a steamfitter, was enveloped in the escaping steam and so badly scalded that he died at 2:45 o'clock this morning at the County Hospital, whither he was taken.

The noise of the explosion was heard for several blocks around the power-house and a crowd gathered quickly, which it taxed the police to disperse. An alarm of fire brought four engines, but their services were not needed. A rumor spread that a train on the Metropolitan "L" had plunged from the structure to the street, and this added to the excitement until it was denied. The damage to the power plant was nominal. Neighbors complain that ever since the plant was installed a persistent vibration due to the machinery has annoyed them.

Extent of Dark Area.

The district on the West Side affected by the accident extends from the river to California avenue and from Lake street to Twenty-second. Practically every street in that district was in darkness from 6:05 p. m. until early this morning. Many thoroughfares were shunned as dangerous for pedestrians to travel and policemen were given orders to be particularly on the alert on their beats.

Two hours after the electric lights went out every gas lamp in the district was lighted, but this only partly relieved the situation, as many streets had no gas lamps. There were none for dozens of blocks at a stretch in Halsted street and there timid wayfarers could be seen hurrying homeward in the middle of the street.

West Monroe, West Van Buren, Twelfth, and many other streets were in darkness, with not a gas lamp in sight for miles. Madison street and some portions of Halsted did not fare so badly, as some light was shed in them by the arc lights of saloons and stores which are supplied by the Commonwealth Electric company.

Traffic Takes to Boulevards.

The boulevards escaped from the general darkness, as they derive their light from the park system, and much of the night traffic was diverted from its usual course to Ashland, Washington, and Jackson boulevards. These were well crowded anyway with sleighs and cutters, and the increased traffic spoiled the prospect of sleigh rides today.

City Electrician Ellicott, with a score of workmen, hurried repairs on the disabled machinery, using every effort to have things in shape before morning. One small dynamo was set in motion after half an hour's work and this served to furnish the plant with lights for the workmen.

WATER FUND TO STAND ALONE.

Controller Kerfoot Separates Estimates in Preparing for Appropriations—Says Cuts Must Be Made.

In making his estimates Controller Kerfoot has separated the water fund from the Department of Public Works' estimates. Heretofore the items relating to the water fund have been scattered all through the appropriation bill, and the fund itself has been used by every department that wanted some extra money.

The totals of this column make the following showing:

INCOME.

Estimated income from water rates	$3,208,804
Miscellaneous receipts	163,187
Total	$3,371,991

DISBURSEMENTS.

Maintenance and interest	$1,573,387

LIABILITIES.

Water certificates due Dec. 1, 1900	$ 500,000

"The earnings of the water fund for the year will be $1,500,000 more than the cost of maintenance," said Deputy Controller Frost. "Out of this $1,500,000 must come the money to pay for the outstanding water certificates, leaving $1,000,000 as the net earnings. Taking the various department estimates, we find a sum much larger than this which it is sought to charge against the water fund. These are the estimates the Department of Public Works must cut down."

The estimates of the Department of Public Works show a desire to draw on the water fund far beyond its income. The amounts which Commissioner McGann desires taken from this fund are:

Engineering department	$4,162,643
Sewers	2,068,780
Commissioner's office	26,226
Water office	295,666
Total	$6,553,315

This includes the Controller's estimates for the maintenance of the Water department, but the total is more than $3,000,000 in excess of the probable gross earnings.

A plan for two open cuts leading to a tunnel under the river is suggested to connect the North and South Side boulevard systems.

PROTEST BY BOSTON COLLEGE.

Graduates Hold a Meeting to Take Action on the Attitude of Harvard University.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A meeting of graduates of Boston College was held here tonight for the purpose of taking some action in regard to what they consider the unjust discrimination of President Eliot in excluding Boston College from the list of privileged colleges published by the Harvard Law School.

Francis Barnes of Cambridge, after having presented the report of the committee which had been investigating the matter, said in part:

"After a thorough investigation of the whole question, it is perfectly evident that Boston College is excluded from the privileges of the Harvard Law School for reasons which President Eliot is either afraid or ashamed to divulge. President Eliot has admitted that the Committee on Admission does not grade colleges, but when asked why Boston College was excluded he artfully dodged the question."

Mr. Barnes declared that the favored ones on the list of colleges had a non-Catholic tendency.

UNIONIST GAINS IN YORK CITY.

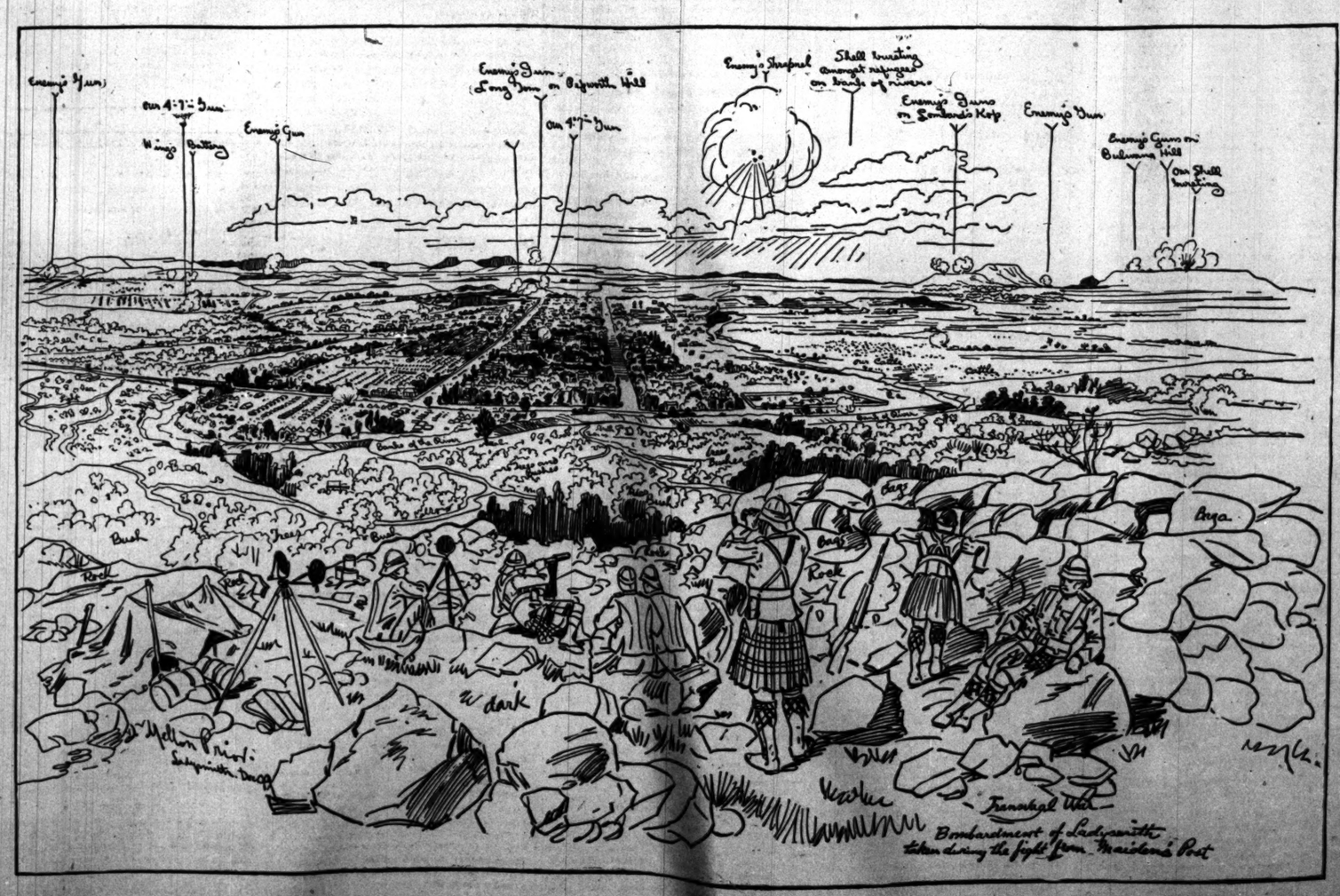
Election of Successor to Lord Charles Beresford Taken as Approval of Government.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The election in York City today for a successor in the House of Commons to Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, recently appointed to the command of the second division of the British Mediterranean fleet, resulted for George Faber, Unionist, with a majority of 1,480. Lord Charles Beresford's majority was 11.

All the morning papers comment upon the immense significance of the York City election, especially in the light of the fact that the Unionist majority given Lord Beresford is now increased to 1,480 for Mr. Faber. They declare that it is impossible to ignore the fact that the country supports the government.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend), antiseptic dressing for burns, sores, cuts, bruises, or any similar accident or affliction.

MELTON PRIOR'S SKETCH OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH.



—Illustrated London News.

WEEKS TAKES BOLD STEP.

DEFENSE IN MOLINEUX CASE WILL SUBMIT NO EVIDENCE.

Surprise Caused by the Announcement of This Unexpected Decision—Argument of Counsel for the Man Accused of the Murder of Mrs. Katherine Adams Attempts to Show That Proofs Point More Strongly to Cornish than to the Man on Trial.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 6.

Counsel for Roland B. Molineux, charged with murdering Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by poison sent to Harry Cornish in December, 1898, took a bold and unexpected step today, announcing the defense would submit no evidence. Last night Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Molineux, said the defense would consume less time than the prosecution, but it had been the general expectation many witnesses would be called, including Handwriting Expert Carvalho and a number of persons who would attack the character of Harry Cornish.

Molineux Defense Offers No Evidence.

In three notable poison trials in this city—those of Carlisle Harris, Meyer, and Mrs. Fleming—the defense called no witnesses. Harris and Meyer were convicted and executed and Mrs. Fleming went free.

Mr. Weeks began his summing up today and had not finished when court adjourned. The tenor of his argument was the proofs pointed more strongly to Cornish as the murderer than to Molineux. Molineux's father, mother, and wife were in court, as was Cornish, who was visibly nervous. Molinsux seemed cool and collected.

"Only one person could have had the silver bottleholder," said Mr. Weeks. "Only one person could have had those particular articles contained in the box. If they could have proved to you that they had been in his possessing, then you would not have been long in making up your mind. But there is absolute, positive, and undisputed evidence that the man who bought that silver bottleholder was not the defendant."

Then Mr. Weeks discussed the testimony of the handwriting experts.

"No testimony has been produced," he said, "to show this defendant mailed this package or was in the vicinity of the postoffice at 3:30 o'clock on Dec. 23, 1898, the day this package was mailed.

"'But,' said Mr. Weeks 'Harry S. Cornish was, and he was at the postoffice at exactly the time the package was mailed and at that day. There is not a syllable of evidence or scintilla of proof that package ever came through the mails except that of Mr. Cornish. Has he told the truth? This is important. No one proves the receipt, no postman proves the delivery, except Cornish."

Word by word Mr. Weeks went over Cornish's testimony and strove to impress upon the jury the suspicion that Cornish might have been guilty. He dilated on the suspicious circumstances.

Mr. Weeks asked for an adjournment until tomorrow, his voice having failed. The jury will be locked up tonight in the Astor House. Mr. Weeks' address will consume all of tomorrow.

To the coolness and pluck of a Twenty-third street electric car motorman, and to a most unusual combination of electric cars and lucky circumstances, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, the actress, and Mrs. James Wright, wife of the Vice President of the American Steamship company, escaped death on serious injury in a runaway at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The cause of the runaway was another electric car about a dozen blocks down the street.

Luckily Escape Injury in Runaway.

Miss De Wolfe and Mrs. Wright were imprisoned in a brougham. The driver had been thrown from the box and the reins dangled beneath the feet of the rushing horses. They dashed northward along Sixth avenue. Both women then screwed back in the carriage, burying their faces in their muffs, and screaming.

When the runaway reached Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street a Sixth avenue electric car was passing, bound southward. A westward-bound Twenty-third street car was slowly approaching the street intersection from the east. An open space fifteen feet wide intervened between the two cars moving at right angles, and through it the frightened horses tried to dash.

But the motorman on the platform of the cross-town car was too quick for them. He quickly started his car forward, fairly impressing the frightened horses between his dashboard and the moving Sixth avenue car. As both cars and runaway collided, a passenger, who had rushed to the front platform, reached out and grabbed the reins at the bit, bringing the horses to a standstill.

The two women were taken into a drug store unharmed, but thoroughly frightened.

"I believe that God is using us as the connecting link between the nations of the world; that the Salvation army is the largest and most practical peace organization in the universe, and our hope is that it will be our province to establish peace between all countries." This from Commander Booth-Tucker, head of the Salvation Army in America, who on Saturday returned to this country after a five weeks trip to Europe. "We went to England," said he, "Mrs. Booth-Tucker to counsel, and I to obtain the attendance in America of General William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, and his son, Bramwell Booth, who is the international chief of staff and second in command. General Booth will visit America some time in the coming fall, and Bramwell Booth will probably come here at a time simultaneous with our approaching exhibition of Salvation Army work."

America as the Connecting Link.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, has been sued by Receiver Shaw of the Franklin National Bank to recover on two protested notes, aggregating more than $10,000. The suit is an outcome of private business transactions and has nothing to do with the funds of the government. The papers in this suit severely criticise the business methods of Mr. Roberts and his associates in the management of the defunct bank, of which he was President from 1893 to 1897, when he was succeeded by Charles F. James, son of the former Postmaster General.

Suit Brought Against Treasurer Roberts.

Affidavits in the United States Circuit Court allege after it had been decided to place the Franklin National Bank in liquidation, Charles F. James, acting as President, extended for Mr. Roberts for six months the time of payment of two notes in violation of the rules of the bank, that on the maturity of the notes they were protested for nonpayment, and that they are still unpaid.

It is also charged in the affidavits, on information and belief, that Mr. James, while President of the bank, and without authority from the directors, made a loan to himself from the funds of the bank of $5,100.

Miss Maud Ernestine Banks won a fortune and the right to an honored name in three hours in the Surrogate's court today. She was declared to be the granddaughter and rightful heir of Miles Banks, who lived and died, as all his friends believed, a bachelor. Miles was a brother of General Nathaniel P. Banks. He left about $100,000. He never knew of the existence of the little woman, who by her simple story established her right to his name and a share in his property.

Proves Her Claim to a Fortune.

The Banks family had never recognized her—few of them knew her. By the Surrogate's decision she will receive one-third of Miles Banks' estate and a legacy of $1,000 which was left to her father. When Miles Banks made his will he provided the bulk of his fortune should go to his brother, General Banks, but the latter was the first of the two to die. Miles never changed the will. He died May 9 last.

One clause of his will puzzled his friends. It gave $1,000 to one, Ernest Banks, and it was some months after his death his friends learned that forty-nine years ago Miles Banks had married Miss Susan Wiley at Waltham, Mass., and had separated from her soon afterward. Only his brothers knew of it. Ernest Banks was his son, whom he scarcely knew. His wife died in the Tewksbury almshouse, where she was a matron. The young woman who today appeared to oppose the probate of the will was the daughter of Ernest Banks.

Acting under the direction of United States District Attorney Pettit, the Brooklyn federal grand jury for January found forty-nine indictments against persons whose names have not yet been disclosed, charging them with complicity in naturalization frauds. The grand jury today in its presentation to Judge Thomas scathingly criticised Commissioner Richard P. Morle and his methods of naturalization. In brief the charges against him are:

Say Naturalization Laws Are Violated.

That naturalization papers have been issued by him which are excessive in number and unexplainable; that a majority of the applicants were not able to read or write or speak English, or even tell the date of their birth or when they came to this country, although the applicants under oath declared they did know these dates; that the applicants did not know who their witnesses were or where they lived.

The grand jury declares the only reason it can see for these irregularities is that Commissioner Morle desired to get the fee of $1.15 for each naturalization case.

It was reported today no less than a million dollars will answer the needs of Count de Castellane, and that a proposition had been made to the Gould estate by which the Count hoped to raise at least half a million. One report fixed his indebtedness at 40,000,000 francs. Mr. Coudert refused to discuss these reports. Count de Castellane did not deny today when seen at the Waldorf that he was here to raise money. He denied he had seen Russell Sage.

The Standard Oil company, which is the biggest dividend-payer among American industrial corporations, today made a new record for enormous returns to its stockholders. It was announced at 26 Broadway this morning that the Standard Oil company of New Jersey had declared a dividend of 20 per cent at the regular quarter-yarly meeting of the directors, held for dividend purposes.

Standard Oil Declares Big Dividend.

No more information is vouchsafed to the stockholders. The great trust never takes them into its confidence. The stock, however, which is dealt in only on the "curb," jumped from 513 to 547 amid great excitement, a considerable amount changing hands. It was the most exciting market the outsiders have seen since the great bull movement of a year ago.

S. C. T. Dodd, the general counsel of the company, said: "I don't know whether this is to be an 80 per cent dividend annually or not. I suppose that will depend on future developments."

The capital stock of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey is $100,000,000. It was organized in June last to take over the Standard Oil trust, which represents a controlling interest in about eighty subsidiary companies, including the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, the Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania, the Standard Oil Company of West Virginia, and the Standard Oil Company of New York. The officers of the company are John D. Rockefeller, President; W. H. Tilford, Secretary; and C. M. Pratt, Secretary.

Last December the Standard Oil company announced an increase of three cents a gallon in the price of petroleum, of which over 900,000,000 galons are annually consumed in the United States. It is presumed the profit from this increase has warranted the enormous advance dividend rate. The rate paid last year was 33 per cent. The company since 1882 has distributed in dividends $222,250,000.

The concert in Carnegie Hall tonight for the benefit of the Dewey arch fund was a great success in every way. Many society people attended. The hall was decorated with potted plants and ferns, and on the stage the seats for the chorus of 125 men and 175 women were banked with ferns, palms, and orange trees in bloom, while above were long strings of myrtle and evergreen intertwined and dependent from the wings. There was an orchestra of sixty-five pieces.

Concert for Dewey Arch Fund.

Walter Damrosch conducted. Mme. de Vere-Sapio sang the "Inflammatus" in place of Mme. Nordica, who was ill.

The concert was a sort of welcome to Admiral Dewey and Governor Roosevelt, both of whom were present.

It was 8:30 o'clock when the carriage containing Admiral Dewey, Mrs. Dewey, George Dewey, the Admiral's son, and Lieutenant Caldwell drove up to Carnegie Hall. There was no applause when the Admiral assisted his wife from the carriage, though there was a large crowd on the sidewalk. The Admiral and his wife walked into the lobby and were shown to their box almost unnoticed.

When Admiral Dewey pushed aside the curtains of his box he was immediately recognized and some one cried: "Three cheers for Dewey!" They were given with a will.

Governor Roosevelt, who was also cheered, spoke of the wisdom of being well equipped for war, and dwelt especially on the importance of a strong navy.

Frederick S. Stedman, son of Edmund C. Stedman, the banker poet, dropped into the West Thirteenth Street Police Station tonight to report he had been robbed on a Broadway car of a scarfpin, the setting of which was a large Ceylon opal, surrounded by diamonds. On Saturday evening Mr. Stedman boarded a Broadway car with a view to calling on a friend at the Imperial Hotel. A tall, heavy man who stood in front of him kept poking Mr. Stedman in the face with a paper. Mr. Stedman remonstrated. Then the fellow stooped down, saying he had lost some money. Mr. Stedman stooped to help him find it. The man picked up something bright and hurriedly left the car.

Loving Cup for Sir Thomas Lipton.

The magnificent gold loving cup which is to be presented to Sir Thomas Lipton is now ready for presentation. It will be placed on exhibition tomorrow at the Merchants' club. The date of presentation has not been fixed. The cup, which is of 18-karat gold, is fourteen inches high and rests upon a green marble base. Three graceful mermaids form the handles, from which run sprigs of shamrock, rose, and goldenrod, emblems respectively of Ireland, England, and the United States, in green, red, and yellow gold. There are three panels on the body of the cup. The subject of the first is an allegorical figure of "Welcome." The second panel bears the figure of Columbia and Britannia clasping hands, and the third the inscription, which reads: "To Sir Thomas Lipton from his American friends, 1900."

Voters, Attention!

The Republican Aldermanic and town primaries will be held from 1 to 7 p. m. today.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

On the steamer St. Paul, sailing tomorrow morning for Southampton, are booked Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, companion, and maid. It is a sad voyage on which Mrs. Cooper Hewitt and "companion" start. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt's companion is Mrs. Burke Roche, her sister, equally beautiful, equally accomplished, and with her an equal favorite in society. They hurry abroad because their brother, George Work, it is reported to them, is dying at Davos-Platz, a resort for consumptives near St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Georges Work Dying in Switzerland.

George Work, it is scarcely necessary to say, is one of the best known men in New York. His father, Frank Work, lives at 13 East Twenty-sixth street. Mrs. Burke Roche and her children live with him. "Companion" will appear on the passenger list of the St. Paul, because Mrs. Roche's husband has taken out a writ of habeas corpus for her in England, which is active at any time she sets foot on the soil.

Mr. Roche is a brother of Baron Fermoy. He and his wife have three children, the oldest of whom is Miss Cynthia. Mr. Roche does not recognize as valid the decree of divorce which his former wife obtained in Delaware. He was in New York last May and made a vain attempt to recover his daughter, Miss Cynthia, by a writ of habeas corpus. Mrs. Burke-Roche escaped the writ by disapearing from New York with her daughter.

PRIMARY VOTE ON TODAY

REPUBLICAN POLLS WILL BE OPEN FROM 1 TO 7 P. M.

Some Aldermanic Conventions Will Be Held Tonight, the Rest Tomorrow—Review of the Situation—Five Candidates in the Third—Warm Contest in the Eleventh—In the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, and Thirty-fourth—Status in Other Wards.

Primaries for the election of delegates to the Republican Aldermanic and town conventions will be held this afternoon. The polls will be open from 1 to 7 p. m. Except in the wards where there are contests a light vote is predicted.

Aldermanic conventions will be held in the following wards tonight: Second, Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-first. The other wards and the towns will hold their conventions tomorrow, some in the morning and some in the evening.

Situation in the Third.

Five Aldermanic candidates will be voted for at the Third Ward primaries—Henry S. Fitch, present incumbent, whose term expires; Harry H. Fuller, Thomas J. Dixon, Ira J. Mix, and Thomas Holmes. Repeated efforts to bring about a compromise in favor of Mr. Fitch's renomination without opposition not only have failed but have resulted in complicating the situation. So the factions decided yesterday to fight it out at the polls.

Appeals were made to Judge Haney, who is a resident of that ward, by the friends of Fitch, Dixon, and Fuller to intervene and act as arbiter, but being a candidate for Governor he declined.

The prospect for spirited action at the polls is full of promise. With a strong indorsement from the Municipal Voters' league, a clean record covering two terms in the Council, and the backing of many prominent Republicans who stand for good government, it is generally conceded that Mr. Fitch has the advantage.

The Third Ward Republican club met last night in Arlington Hall, Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue. The Executive committee, after a conference, reported the following resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting vote:

We, your committee, desire to report that proper delegate tickets be presented by the Republicans of each primary district at the various primary districts of the ward at the opening of the polls. We further recommend that the name of every Republican in this ward who is or who desires to be, or whose friends desire him to be, a candidate for Alderman be printed at the head of an equal number of the delegate tickets to be presented at each primary district, and that no voter who shall receive the highest number of votes in such district shall be considered the choice of the Republicans and of the delegates of such district. We also recommend that an equal number of tickets be provided without the name of any candidate for Alderman printed at the head of such ticket, and such ticket shall be taken as being for an uninstructed delegation or for such person as the voter may see fit to place at the head.

Contest in the Eleventh.

Apparently there is more bitterness in the Eleventh Ward fight between A. J. Stone and L. B. Sitts than in any of the other contests. It involves the strife for supremacy started months ago by the Morrison-Watson-Colson crowd over the Sennott-Badenoch faction. Thomts Sennott is President of the ward organization. John J. Badenoch is the County Central committeeman. They and their followers are supporting the candidacy of Mr. Stone. The other element is behind Mr. Stitts. It has been representing to the people that he is favored by the Municipal Voters' league. This is denied in the subjoined statement issued yesterday by William Kent, President of the league:

A. J. Stone has declared himself as believing in the league platform, and has signed it. He is vouched for by the following citizens of his ward:

O. B. Samson,	R. M. Outley,
J. J. Badenoch,	Charles Hoff Ewing,
Charles Fitzsimons,	A. W. Brockwood,
William J. Wilson,	J. W. Midgley,
Charles A. Plamondon,	Eliot Johnson,
George Mason,	George Birkhoff.

No action has been taken by the league in indorsing L. B. Sitts or any other Aldermanic candidate with the exception of the outgoing Aldermen. Both Sitts and Stone, however, have subscribed to the league platform.

Butler Expresses Confidence.

Alderman Hubert W. Butler of the Twenty-seventh Ward said that, while S. S. Kimball and Henry Wulff are giving him a lively race, he felt confident that the voters would send enough delegates in his behalf to the convention to renominate him. Accounts of the situation generally agree that Kimball is the only opponent who will show any material strength. He finally will get, it is said, whatever support Wulff has, provided Wulff can deliver the goods.

In the Thirty-first.

Everybody appears to be much in doubt as to the probable outcome of the campaign in the Thirty-first Ward. Alderman Badenoch and Leroy C. Goodspeed, the candidate against him, are canvassing and stirring the voters as they have not been stirred in a long time. It is not a repetition of the old Noble and anti-Noble factional fights. While E. J. Noble and Committeeman Charles Vail are on opposite sides, as they have been heretofore, the factions behind them are torn to pieces. The ward will be a hot battle ground today.

Alderman Badenoch's friends are making arguments in his behalf which they claim have weight with the people. They say his renomination and election are desired because several important measures are pending before the Council in which he and his ward are directly interested, and also that instead of monthly reports as to the condition of streets and alleys in the ward he makes reports daily.

Old Agreement in Thirty-fourth.

While there is not enough interest in the Thirty-fourth Ward situation to attract more than local attention, the convention will have four aspirants for Aldermanic honors—Fred Wilde of Pullman, Alexander McLaughlin, Charles Corkery, and Nicholas Birkhoff. Under an old agreement whoever goes to the convention with a plurality of the delegates from Pullman, Kensington, Roseland, and West Pullman probably will be supported by the north end contingent and get the nomination.

An opposition ticket to the one made up by a caucus last Saturday night in the Second Primary District of the Thirty-second Ward for town and Aldermanic delegates was put up by T. C. Boyd, E. B. Spencer, W. H. Beebe, Harry A. Stowell, and others. The ticket bears the name of William Mavor for Alderman

In Other Wards.

There are no new developments in the Thirty-fifth Ward fight. The First is without a candidate. The chances are that the Sixth Ward convention will nominate Thomas Cavanagh. The Twenty-ninth will defer action until after the Democrats make their nomination.

The regular Democratic club of the Twenty-second Ward, at a meeting at Kobens Hall last night, pledged support to Julius Goldsier for Alderman and to Julius Solomon for reelection as North Town Collector.

New Committee Plan.

At its monthly meeting the Democratic County Central committee proposed a new plan of selecting committeemen—the term to be for two years and one-half the members to be chosen each year. An amendment to the constitution, which will be acted on at the next meeting, was proposed. It provides that the terms of those who would retire next December be extended one year, and that thereafter the committeemen be chosen for two yars. The city members were directed to meet on Feb. 15 and call the Aldermanic and town primaries.

FORECAST OF TOWN ELECTIONS.

Politicians Say That, Excepting Hyde Park, Little Interest Appears in Primaries and Conventions.

With the exception of Hyde Park, politicians say, less interest is shown in the town primaries and conventions than ever was known before. In the South and West Towns nobody seems to want a nomination for any office on the ticket. No candidacies have been announced. However, the conventions of these two towns will nominate candidates for Assessors, Collectors, Supervisors, and Clerks. They do not intend to let the matter go by default.

Much the same sort of situation prevails in the North Town. Steven Bertrand, Twenty-fourth Ward; Paul Linebergar, Twentieth Ward; and G. J. Gilderman, Twenty-first Ward, are willing to take nominations. Mr. Bertrand seeks the clerkship, while each of the other two wants to be Supervisor. It is proposed to give that place to one and the Collectorship to the other. There is no one in view for Assessor.

The old town ticket in Lake View will be renominated, it is said, without opposition. It includes: Assessor, E. L. Hambleton; Collector, A. E. Baker; Supervisor, Henry Best; and Clerk, J. H. Fichter.

There is something of a spirited contest in the Town of Hyde Park for Collector, Supervisor, and Clerk. E. T. Shepard has been indorsed by the Republicans of the Tenth and Eleventh primary districts of the Thirty-second Ward for Supervisor. Charles Fandrich, Peter Magnus, Louis Levy, Samuel Dilly, Joseph Loup, W. E. Adams, Frank Parmelee, and Harry Stowell, all Thirty-second Ward men, are after the same job. John J. Magee, James Baird, and Charles Clark are candidates for the Collectorship. The Clerk probably will be taken from the Thirty-third Ward. The Assessorship seems to be going begging.

In the Town of Lake, P. J. Jurgeson, Thirty-first Ward, is talked of for Collector; M. J. Murphy, Twenty-ninth Ward, for Supervisor; and Charles Hellander, Thirtieth Ward, for Clerk.

HANECY REFUSES INDORSEMENT

Attempt to Introduce Such Resolutions in Aldermanic and Town Conventions Contrary to His Wishes.

Any attempt to have resolutions introduced in Aldermanic and town conventions indorsing Judge Haney for Governor will be directly against his wishes, he says.

"I have not asked for such indorsements," he said last night, "and do not want them. A number of men have come to me and said they would present resolutions, but in every instance I have told them not to mix my candidacy for Governor in the Aldermanic and town conventions. It would not be a wise nor fair thing to do."

There is no likelihood of any resolutions touching the Governorship being offered in any of the conventions today and tomorrow. The movement apparently had its origin in Hyde Park, where one faction has started a fight against the renomination of James C. Irwin for President of the County board.

Judge Haney had a number of callers at his headquarters during the day, and, as stated elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE, in the afternoon he appeared before the country editors in their session at the Grand Pacific. He left later for Vandalia, and will finish the week in that part of the State.

Judge Carter went out to Aurora, where he was met by a large number of Kane County Republicans. He has accepted invitations to attend the Lincoln day banquet of the Kickapoo club at Peoria on next Monday night; Republican gatherings at Carthage on Feb. 14, Galesburg on Feb. 22, and Joliet on March 9. During the week he probably will announce the personnel of his campaign committee.

Acting on representations that there is a break in the Boone County situation Congressman Reeves made a flying trip to Belvidere. His managers were busy arranging an extensive itinerary for him along the eastern border and across the southern end of the State next week.

FIGHT ON JAMES C. IRWIN.

Opponents of the President of the County Board to Do Battle Today.

Strong opposition to James C. Irwin, President of the County board, has been organized in the Third Primary District of the Thirty-fourth Ward, where he lives. The voters interested in Mr. Irwin's overthrow, led by John S. Hair, have been organized to test their strength at the primaries today. They object to the manner in which Mr. Irwin, as "boss" of the district, made up the delegate tickets at the Aldermanic and town conventions. The charge is made that these delegates were selected last Saturday night in the rear room of a saloon and are not representative business-men of the district, and that they were selected only for the reason that they will be under absolute control of the "boss." It is also charged that he located the polling place in one corner of the district, far out of the center of population, thus compelling a large number of the voters to go two and one-half miles to cast their votes.

The Third District comprises four election precincts in the northwest corner of the ward. State street is the west boundary line and Fifty-fifth street the north. The polling place is at 5833 State street.

The fight today, it is said, will be made for the purpose of defeating Mr. Irwin in his attempt to secure "the delegation of these two conventions by the methods heretofore followed by him and his relatives, most of whom are now on the pay-rolls of the county, city, and South Park."

One of the leaders of the movement said: "The respectable business-men and taxpayers of the district have become tired of having the delegates of their district carried in the vest pocket of one man, to be delivered up or traded with at his pleasure. The delegates selected by this movement were selected in open meetings held in each of the four primary precincts and by the representative citizens of said respective districts, and are unpledged and not subject to the command or delivery of any 'boss' of the district, but are ready to stand by the best candidates that will appear before the conventions."

The fight will be carried against Mr. Irwin's candidacy for renomination as President of the County board. On this proposition his opponents will have the assistance of a faction in the Thirty-second Ward, which has made Justice A. R. Porter its candidate for the office.

BRYAN WINDS UP HIS TOUR.

Finishes New England Trip, Addressing Large Audiences at Hartford and Bridgeport.

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 6.—William J. Bryan at 11 o'clock tonight finished the work for which his New England trip was undertaken. He delivered two long addresses. This afternoon in Hartford he spoke to an audience of 1,800 persons. He took occasion to rap the knuckles of the insurance and manufacturing capitalists.

In Bridgeport Mr. Bryan was cheered when he arrived and later as he spoke to a large audience.

Mr. Bryan will leave tomorrow for New York, where he will speak in Carnegie Hall tomorrow night.

Judge Carter at Aurora.

Aurora, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Judge Carter of Chicago was present at the Kane County Farmers' Institute, held in Geneva today. This evening Judge Carter held an informal reception at the hotel, meeting several hundred Aurora people.

State Press Political Comment.

The remarkable attitude of Mr. Cullom on the Quay question is making him a man of national reputation.—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

The Republican County Central committee, in adopting a resolution indorsing Walter Reeves for Governor, expressed not only their sentiments but the feeling of all the voters of La Salle County.—Ottawa Journal.

Haney has found that he has a burden to tote in the Tanner lug. Carter will divide Cook with him, besides having his old home, Grundy, while Walter Reeves is forging to the front at a rate that can't be beat.—Ottawa Journal.

The Haney crowd displays all of the symptoms of an outfit that realizes that it cannot win. The bad temper which it is manifesting is pretty good evidence that things are not going to the liking of the gentlemen who were so serene at the love feast.—Streator Free Press.

All that the friends of Governor Tanner ask is a full, free, and fair expression of the sentiments of the Republicans of Sangamon County at the approaching primaries. They are firm believers in majority rule and will abide cheerfully by the decision of the majority.—Springfield Journal.

Tanner is not asking for any office, but his political opponents are gradually making it necessary for him to become a candidate for the seat now occupied by Senator Cullom, and his friends will be glad to assist in making him the next Senator from Illinois.—Springfield Journal.

Governor Tanner has declared in favor of no candidate for Governor, and if he had it would not be of material assistance to him. When Governor Tanner's petty enemies reckon against his political influence throughout this great State they are up against a stiffness of power.—Gilman Signal.

The discussion of Cullom and others for the high place is proper and right. It will do good to bring the several candidates before the people and let them get thoroughly acquainted with each other. Then let the best man win and carry one, but to bring this fight into the county or state conventions would be a grave mistake.—Pontiac County Republican.

FIGHT ON IN SANGAMON.

TANNER AND CULLOM FORCES ARE STRUGGLING FOR MASTERY.

Immediate Issue Is the Nomination of Legislative Candidates — Senator's Forces Hope to Carry Three Springfield Wards, Hoping Country Will Give Them a Majority—Governor's Followers Are Energetic and Hopeful—Northcott Has Two Rivals.

Sangamon County is engaged in the liveliest fight it has known for many years. The ostensible proposition in issue is the nomination of candidates for the Legislature. In referring to the matter the Springfield Register [Dem.] says:

"The issue in the contest has now narrowed down to Cullom vs. Tanner. All talk of Cullom and anti-Cullom, or Tanner and anti-Tanner is thrown to the winds, and the contest is stripped of every other element except a personal one between these two leaders. It is no longer a question of a new deal, but an effort of each of two leaders to protect his own deal. The Republican voter who is against either of these men is for the other. There is no longer neutral ground, and every voter when he goes to the polls Saturday will cast his ballot, knowing that he is voting either for Shelby M. Cullom or John R. Tanner."

Tanner's friends expect to carry Springfield City, but admit the strength of the fight made against them. Cullom's friends are more numerous in the country than in the city. Country folks live longer and have a more lively recollection of favors shown than the residents of the cities. The drifting or floating vote of Springfield, which, by the way, is not unlike that of larger cities, is said to be leaning toward Tanner.

Struggle in Springfield Wards.

Here is the way the Register sizes up the situation:

"The Cullom men are assured of the Fifth Ward. All polls give this ward to them, some by majorities as high as five to one. This is the second largest Republican ward in the city, having fifteen delegates. So safe do the Cullom men feel in this ward that during the coming week they will give it little attention. A determined effort will be made in the Fourth and Second Wards, probably the Cullom energies being centered in these two parts of the city. The Fourth Ward has seventeen delegates and the Second thirteen delegates. If the Cullom men can carry these two wards they will have forty-five delegates from the city in the county convention, or one less than a majority, and they expect to have such an advantage in the country as will give them a wide margin in the whole county. If they fail to carry the Fourth Ward, however, and carry the Second they will have but twenty-eight delegates from the city. There are 183 delegates in the convention, and this would necessitate them securing sixty-four of the remaining ninety-two delegates outside the city, which would appear a strong improbability.

"The Tanner forces will make a big fight to get the Fourth Ward, and will not leave a stone unturned in the First and Third, the former with fourteen and the latter with thirteen delegates. The situation in the country so far has not been closely canvassed by either side, but beginning today the Tanner men will hold nightly meetings throughout the city and country until the primaries. The more substantial element of the party is for Senator Cullom, and if thoroughly aroused between now and Saturday, this element could undoubtedly change the situation in the city materially. While the city at this time seems assured to the Governor, the situation is liable to undergo a change through the work of the coming week. The Tanner men are energetic, and up to this time have outworked and outgeneraled the Senator's friends at nearly every turn."

Out for Northcott's Place.

Ex-Senator Chapman of Jersey and John A. Sterling of McLean are announced as candidates for the Lieutenant Governorship. Chapman is particularly well known all over Illinois, and, although he comes from a small county, will undoubtedly get a big vote in the convention. His county is in the same district with Morgan, Judge Yates' home. He may get some strength from Northcott's district, which adjoins it. Northcott is popular too, but Judge Hamlin of Shelby is a candidate for the Attorney Generalship. So between Hamlin in Northcott's own district and Chapman in an adjoining one Northcott is in trouble.

ELECT BARD IN CALIFORNIA.

Senate and House, Sitting Separately, Cast Votes for Ventura Man as Senator.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 6.—The Senate and House, sitting separately, today formally elected Thomas R. Bard of Ventura United States Senator to succeed Stephen M. White. There was not a dissenting Republican ballot against Mr. Bard, fifty-nine voting for him in the Assembly and twenty-six in the Senate. The minority complimentary vote went with but four exceptions for Mayor James H. Phelan of San Francisco. One Democratic Assemblyman and three Senators refused to vote for Phelan, the opposition to him growing out of his course since his election as Mayor of San Francisco last November. Mr. Bard's term dates from March 4, 1899. This evening Senator Bard held a reception.

CADE NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

Nominated to Lead the Republican Ticket of Louisiana by the Herwig-Howell Faction.

Alexandria, La., Feb. 6.—C. Taylor Cade of Iberia was today nominated for Governor by the Herwig-Howell faction of the Republican party in convention here. Resolutions were adopted commending the administration of President McKinley.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Il Trovatore.

A grand opera by Giuseppe Verdi. Presented in English at the Studebaker Theater by the Castle Square Opera company.

THE CAST.

Leonora	Adelaide Norwood
Ines	Louise Cylva
Azucena, pretended mother of Manrico	Bernice Holmes
Manrico, the Troubadour	Miro Delamotte
Ruiz	A. Lellman
An Old Gypsy	L. Allen
Count di Luna	Harry Luckstone
Ferrando	F. J. Boyle

Musical Director—Adolph Liesegang.

The opera which the Castle Square company revives this week is one which has for many years enjoyed a degree of popularity which has been the portion of comparatively few compositions, a popularity which still survives. While musical art has progressed far beyond what it was as the time this piece was written, as is quite natural and proper, there are yet a melodic charm and a spirited action about this old-time favorite which the passing years have not dimmed and which make it even now a matter of exceeding interest. The esteem in which "Il Trovatore" is held by the general public is amply manifested by the large audience which gathered to witness last evening's presentation and by the numerous expressions of approval to which it gave vent throughout its progress.

The performance in general was one to be well spoken of, although its greatest merit lay in the ensemble. The work of the principals, while acceptable for the most part, did not reach the excellence which has come to notice in many of the Castle Square company's former presentations. Nevertheless these singers gave evidence of no little carefulness and earnestness and the performance as a whole was enjoyable. Adelaide Norwood appeared to good advantage in the part of Leonora and Bernice Holmes gave a spirited interpretation to the difficult role of Azucena. Harry Luckstone's impersonation of the Count di Luna was serious and generally effective, but Miro Delamotte was not so successful in the part of Manrico. His tone was neither steady nor true, and his singing was generally lacking in the finish demanded by a proper interpretation of this role.

Shakespeare Song Recital.

Mr. William Shakespeare of London, who has been for many years a singing teacher of prominence an an authority in vocal matters, gave his first lecture song recital at University Hall last evening. The audience, which was unexpectedly small, was professional in its make-up, many local singers and musicians having been attracted by the announcement of Mr. Shakespeare's appearance. Those in attendance, however, found much to engage their attention in the discourses which the speaker addressed to them, and which treated of matters of interest to the student and teacher alike. The program of the evening consisted of two technical talks, between which the locturer sang two selections by way of illustration. In his first paper Mr. Shakespeare dealt with the matter of "Voice Production," dwelling at length on the various details of vocal mechanism. The subject of the second talk was "Execution." The vocal numbers were an aria by Bach, "Un Aura Amorosa," and the recitative, "Deeper and Deeper Still," and the aria, "Waft Her Angels," from Handel's "Jeptha." These were given with a fine sense of poetic values, although the performance of them was considerably more lacking in vocal finish than might have been expected.

The Countess Chiffon.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—There is one fairly effective situation in "The Countess Chiffon," the adapted French comedy which was presented tonight at the Fifth Avenue Theater.

A young wife, whose husband neglects her, has accepted a mild and wholly platonic declaration of love from a romantic-looking artist. When he leaves her he declares his intention of waiting in the street below until she bids him good-night by extinguishing the lamp. Before she has time to do this her husband enters unexpectedly.

He has accepted a diplomatic post and bids her prepare to leave with him at once for foreign lands. She consents to go with him on condition that he leaves her alone for one hour. The refuses and she runs to the window and she cries out for her lover outside. The lover enters and the wife turns to her husband.

"This is a tragedy," she says, "and this man has a right to be here. I don't love you and I do love him. If he says the word I am ready to follow him to the end of the world."

The lover is about to speak the necessary word, when the husband pushes him aside and takes the center of the stage. He makes it a eulogy made about the dignity of husbands and wives, which he intends to see enforced. The two men look at each other defiantly; the wife falls fainting to the floor, while the husband waves off the lover.

"If you touch her," he thunders, "I will kill you."

This scene, which occurs at the end of the third act, was much applauded tonight.

The rest of the four-act play is mild and thoroughly conventional. The plot is thin and moves rather slowly.

It was neatly staged and creditably acted by a selected company of players, with Grace George in the title rôle. She played her part sweetly and naturally.

John Blair was somewhat stilted and monotonous as the artistic lover.

Voters, Attention!

The Republican Aldermanic and town primaries will be held from 1 to 7 p. m. today.

RULERS OF THE WORLD

Meat Eating Nations Are the Leaders in Every Branch of Human Achievement.

The ruling nations of the world are meat eaters and history records that they always have been.

Vegetarians and food cranks may explain this in any way they choose, but the facts remain that the Americans, English, French, Russians, and Germans are meat eating nations, and they are also the most energetic and most progressive.

The principal food of the heroic Boer soldier known as Biltong, is a sort of dried beef, affording a great deal of nourishment in a highly concentrated form.

The weak races of people are the rice eating Chinese, Hindoos, and Siamese, regarded since the dawn of history as non-progressive, superstitious, and inferior physically and mentally to the meat eating nations who dominate them.

The structure of the teeth plainly indicates that human beings should subsist upon a variety of food, meat, fruit, and grains, and it is unhygienic to confine one's diet to any one of those classes to the exclusion of another.

Meat is the most concentrated and most easily digested of foods, but our manner of living is often so unnatural that the digestive organs refuse to properly digest meat, eggs, and similar nutritious and wholesome food, but it is not because such food is unwholesome, but the real reason is that the stomach lacks, from disease or weakness, some necessary digestive element; hence arising indigestion and, later on, chronic dyspepsia.

Nervous people should eat plenty of meat, convalescents should make meat the principal food, hard working people have to do so and brain workers and office men should eat, not so much meat but at least once a day and to insure its perfect digestion one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets should be taken after each meal, because they supply the peptones, diastase, and fruit acids, lacking in every case of stomach trouble.

Nervous dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, gastritis, sour stomach, gas and acidity are only different names for indigestion, the failure to digest wholesome food, and the use of Stuart's Tablets cures them all because by affording perfect digestion the stomach has a chance to rest and recover its natural tone and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the real household medicine; it is as safe and pleasant for the stomach ache of the baby as it is for the imperfect digestion of its grand sire.

They are not a cathartic, but a digestive and no pill habit can ever follow their use; the only habit Stuart's Tablets induce is the habit of good digestion and consequently good health.

A little book on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. All drug stores sell the tablets at 50 cts. for complete treatment.

A NEW PILE CURE

gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale

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L THE NEWS.

TEXT OF CANAL TREATY.

PRESIDENT SUBMITS NICARAGUAN AGREEMENT TO SENATE.

Provides for Equal Rights for All Nations and Absolute Neutrality—Chairman Burton Says Provisions Remove Many Objections and That Exclusive Possession Was Undesirable — Maritime Powers Will Be Asked to Sign the Pact.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—President McKinley today sent to the Senate the Hay-Pauncefote Nicaraguan canal treaty and at the executive session of the Senate today the restriction of secrecy was removed. The official text is as follows:

The United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to that end remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States, without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in article 8 of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Rt.-Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchases of stocks, or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Article 2. The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the "general principle" of neutralization established in article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, adopts as the basis of such neutralization the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople Oct. 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal; that is to say:

1. The canal shall be free and open in time of war, as time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of equity so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation, or its citizens, or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise.

2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

5. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

6. The plant, establishments, buildings, all works necessary to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents, and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

7. No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

Article 3. The high contracting parties will, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other powers, and invite them to adhere to it.

Article 4. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, A. D., Feb. 5, 1900.

JOHN HAY.
PAUNCEFOTE.

President's Letter to Senate.

The President's letter of transmittal is as follows:

To the Senate: I transmit herewith, with a view to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention this day signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1900.

The actual debate on the treaty has not yet begun.

Wants Canal Neutral.

"I am glad to see," said Chairman Burton of the Rivers and Harbors committee, "that the treaty with England abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty provides for the neutrality of the canal. I have been satisfied all along any plan which contemplated exclusive possession and rights by us was impracticable, and the only solution would be a neutral canal. In addition to the diplomatic and political complications which would be caused by an assertion of exclusive control the increased burden of maintaining and policing the canal, if assumed by one nation, would be great.

"The Nicaraguan Canal, as projected, is something over 170 miles in length. Scattered over its whole length must be erected costly locks, dams, and other structures necessary for navigation. It would be in the power of a guerrilla party with a few pounds of dynamite to destroy one of these structures and make the canal absolutely useless for a long period or until repairs of considerable magnitude could be made.

"It is desirable every commercial nation should have an interest in maintaining the usefulness of this waterway. Suppose the Oregon should have gone half-way through the canal and then some enemy should have made the canal impassable at both ends. In that case it would have been better for it to go around the Horn, as it did.

Removes Other Barriers.

"The treaties executed by Nicaragua with France, Spain, and other nations are also a barrier to any canal except a neutral one. More than all these arguments, there is force in the one that we should take the attitude of a nation whose expansion lies in the direction of peace rather than in that of war, and that we should cultivate friendly relations with other nations by a liberal policy—rather than by an effort to arrogate to ourselves the control of this important way. As regards the route, I still believe in postponement until the outstanding commission makes its report, which will be soon. The Panama route is much shorter, and it is claimed has other substantial advantages. Other things being equal, the shortest route is the best. I should not be willing to trust my own judgment as to which is the better of the two. The commission was appointed to decide that question.

Two Objections Eliminated.

"Two important objections to the bills originally introduced have been, or will, it seems, be eliminated—one, the making of an appropriation of only $10,000,000 this year and providing that the rest of the work shall be placed under a continuing contract like other large public works, the other, the adoption of the principle of neutrality in its control. Ten millions will be certainly all that will be needed for a year or more, even in the most prompt prosecution of the work, unless, of course, large amounts are paid for the right of way."

Attitude Toward Republics.

Secretary Hay is determined that the State department shall observe with the most scrupulous fidelity whatever obligation may rest upon it toward Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the matter of the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. It has not been possible to move in that matter pending the removal of the obstacle in the way of canal building presented by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

There has not been the slightest disposition to ignore the governments of the sister republics in the matter, but in the view of the department it would not have been safe nor dignified to make overtures to them before the United States had acquired the power to deal with a free hand with the canal problem, so far as Great Britain was concerned. Now, however, the department will address itself to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica looking to the acquirement of whatever privileges are deemed essential to the construction of the canal and its operation.

About the same time, or rather as soon as the Senate shall have ratified the treaty and the ratifications shall have been exchanged, the department will address identical notes to the great maritime powers of the whole world, to secure their adhesion to the project for the perpetual neutralization of the canal.

SEES OPPOSITION TO TREATY.

Washington Correspondent of New York Paper Declares Senators Regard Measure with Enmity.

New York, Feb. 6.—A special to the Journal from Washington says:

"At a hurriedly called meeting of various Senators tonight it was determined to oppose the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as it applies to the Nicaraguan Canal, which was abrogated on Saturday and galvanized into life today. The leaders in the opposition are Senators Platt and Hawley of Connecticut, Mason of Illinois, and several others.

"The proposition for free port facilities for Canada on American territory in Alaska will be officially submitted at some future time, and while it will seem to have no bearing on the canal matter there is no doubt that the State department's influence for it has been promised to Great Britain. The Senate is keenly disappointed at today's developments. Probably not three Senators were aware of Secretary Hay's remarkable acquiescence to the British demands. On the contrary, Senators taken into the apparent confidence of the State department were told that Great Britain had expressed her willingness to renounce the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and it has been suggested that it would be a graceful act for Congress in some legislative enactment to declare the commercial neutrality of the canal.

"Thus the dismay of the Senate may be imagined when the handiwork of Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay was handed in for scrutiny. There is no doubt in the minds of Senators that the State department has either deliberately planned an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain, or has, through inadvertence, permitted the United States to be placed in the peculiar attitude the treaty provides for."

GERMAN COMMENTS ON TREATY.

Official Declares the United States Will Manage Canal Liberally and Papers Remain Calm.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The news of the Hay-Pauncefote agreement relating to the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal was received here with interest. A German Foreign office official empowered to speak for Count von Bülow, the Foreign Secretary, said today:

"Germany's political interests are not affected by the Nicaragua agreement, and so far as the trade interests of Germany are concerned we assume that the United States will manage the canal on liberal principles. The government was informed that negotiations were in progress between the United States and Great Britain, but was not consulted about the terms of the agreement."

The official added:

"We deny most emphatically that Germany ever thought of acquiring St. Thomas or any other island in those waters. Germany is not hunting around for more stray territory."

The papers comment calmly upon the agreement. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Another obstacle to the complete supremacy of the United States over the American continent has been removed."

The National Zeitung, in a long editorial, maintains that the chances are decidedly in favor of a waterway across Nicaragua and expresses the opinion that Congress will definitely dispose of the question this year.

FEAR TREATY IS WAR MEASURE.

Antwerp Papers Declare Pact Conceals Promise of United States to Aid Great Britain.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ANTWERP, Feb. 6.—In reporting the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the newspapers attempt to excite the public mind by declaring that this only conceals a promise of the United States to aid England in warfare, thus enabling England to get arms and supplies from United States ports.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Western Classification Committee Hears Complaints of Shippers Against Advances in Rates.

Forty of the leading merchants, manufacturers, and shippers of Western business centers were represented yesterday at a meeting of the Western Classification committee in the Great Northern Building and entered protests against the changes in the Western classification which went into effect on Jan. 1. The changes advanced rates on the principal commodities from 15 to 50 per cent.

Manufacturers of agricultural implements and vehicles made a strong protest, and protests were made against the advance in groceries, hardware, and other commodities. Small shippers claimed that a special effort was being made by the railroads to crowd them out of the business, and they protested against the large difference in the rates between carload and less than carload lots.

Next Tuesday the railroad Presidents meet here with the Interstate Commerce commission to consider the complaints.

Commissioners Youman and Fifer are in the city and will investigate charges of rate cutting against some of the east-bound roads.

Line Is Sold by Court.

The Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad was sold at Mattoon, Ill., yesterday by Special Master in Chancery Brown to Adrian H. Joline, representing the Central Trust company of New York. The bid on the Evansville Division was $1,895,000. On the Peoria Division the bid was $1,586,000. The general opinion is that the Illinois Central is the company in whose interest the road was bought.

A protest against the sale was filed by the Emerson-Chamberlain party.

Report of Mileage Bureau.

In the month of January the mileage ticket bureau of the Central Passenger association sold 16,684 mileage tickets, against 13,494 in January last year. The rebates amounted to $136,790, against $104,980 last year. There were 2,318 more mileage tickets sold last month than in any single month since the mileage ticket was adopted. The Nickel-Plate will rejoin the bureau on Feb. 10.

Transportation Notes.

Gross earnings of the Missouri Pacific for the month of January, 1900, were $2,297,032, against $2,097,497 for the same month last year, an increase of $199,535.

The Southern Pacific and Santa Fé railroads have abolished all commission agencies in California. No action in the matter, however, has yet been taken by the North Pacific coast lines, and commissions in that territory are still being paid.

A new broad vestibuled train will be put on by the Chicago and Northwestern between Chicago and Duluth today. This train will leave Chicago at 10 p. m. daily and will carry a cafe car. The train will arrive at Duluth at 10:30 a. m. instead of 10:55.

Voters, Attention!

The Republican, Aldermanic and town primaries will be held from 1 to 7 p. m. today.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Muscular pains and all skin irritations yield to the soothing properties of Greve's Ointment.

Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

L. & W. Dress Shirts. L. & W.
Linen of special weave.

JUDGE TAFT IS CHOSEN.

JURIST APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

May Be Made First Governor General—Henry F. Severens to Fill Vacancy in Federal Court—No Military Men in Body Which Will Establish Civil Government for Islands—Other Members Have Not Yet Been Selected.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The President today appointed Judge William H. Taft of Cincinnati, United States Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, to be President of the new Philippine commission. Judge Taft's place on the bench will be filled by the appointment of Judge Henry F. Severens of Grand Rapids, Mich. These announcements were made at the close of the Cabinet meeting today.

Judge Taft stated that the commission of which he had been appointed President would sail for the Philippines soon after March 1, and its special mission would be the establishment of a civil government for the islands. Further than that he was not at liberty to speak.

President McKinley has chosen Judge Taft for President of the new Philippine Commission, which is to proceed to the islands and arrange for establishment of civil governments.

All Members Civilians.

The appointment of Judge Taft marks the first selection for the new Philippine commission. There will be five members on the commission, and all of them will be civilians. Mr. Schurman, President of the existing commission, has declined for business reasons to remain on the commission, so Judge Taft will be President in his place. Mr. Denby and Professor Worcester have been invited to accept reappointments, but so far have not signified their intentions. Admiral Dewey will not go back to Manila and General Otis will give way, like him, to a civilian. Secretary Root said today no instructions had been framed for the new commission as yet, but it would be easy to perceive from the sentiments set out in the President's message on the subject what these instructions would be.

Taft May Be Governor.

As some surprise has been caused by the willingness of Judge Taft to surrender a life position of the dignity and emolument of United States Circuit Judge to join the commission, it may be said that the prevalent impression is that as soon as the commission shall have succeeded in replacing the existing military government in the Philippines with stable civil government Judge Taft will be named as the first civil Governor General of the archipelago. It is not thought that this change will take place at once, but the commission is expected to move steadily toward that object and to set up local civil governments as fast as the Filipinos shall demonstrate their worthiness.

[Judge William H. Taft is a Western man of vigor, ability, and good fortune. He belongs to a family whose members have been high in the public life of the country. His father, Alphonso Taft, occupied the positions of Attorney General of the United States and Minister of War successively under President Grant, and under President Arthur he was first Minister to Austria and then to Russia. The son began his career by occupying a public position, and he has hardly ever since been out of public life. After graduating from Yale with honors in 1878, when 21 years old, he studied law, and in 1881 was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio. A year later he resigned this office to become internal revenue collector, but, not finding this position to his taste, he resigned the next year to resume the practice of law. Soon he was made Assistant County Solicitor of Hamilton County, and two years later was appointed by the Governor a Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. Elected to the position for another term, he resigned in 1890 to become Solicitor General of the United States under Harrison. In 1892 President Harrison commissioned him United States Circuit Judge for the sixth circuit, the duties of which office he has since filled. He is a hard worker, a clear thinker, and has high standing in his profession. Physically he is an athlete and a man of fine presence. He knows when to enforce his words with acts.]

REBELS CAPTURE SUPPLY TRAIN

Insurgents Attack Escort, Killing Corporal and Five Privates of Company G, Thirty-second Infantry.

MANILA, Feb. 7, noon.—The insurgents on Monday captured a supply train of nine bull carts between Orani and Dinalupijan, killing a corporal and five privates of Company G, Thirty-second Infantry. The escort consisted of a sergeant and eleven mounted men. The insurgents weakened the supports of a bridge over a creek and the first cart went into the stream. While the escort was bunched trying to haul the cart out of the water the insurgents fired a volley from the bushes, killing the six Americans and also two native drivers.

MANILA, Feb. 6, 1:15 p. m.—The insurgents attacked the First Battalion of the Forty-fifth Infantry near Niac. A Major and a Captain were wounded and one Sergeant killed, but details of the engagement are lacking.

Ships arriving from Legaspi report that the insurgent General Pana concentrated a large force about the top of the town and made a sharp night attack on Major Shipton's battalion of the Forty-seventh Infantry, which occupied a large convent as a fort. One battalion and a battery have sailed as reinforcements for Shipton. The casualties are unknown.

A Corporal and four men, while patroling the railroad near Mabacalat, recently disappeared and are supposed to have been captured. A searching party looking for them was ambushed and a Corporal killed.

RILEY'S POEM ON GEN. LAWTON.

Hoosier Bard Writes "The Home Voyage"—A Tribute to the Dead Commander.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—James Whitcomb Riley's poem, written on the occasion of General Henry W. Lawton's body lying in state in the Capitol of Indiana, was published here today. It is entitled "The Home Voyage."

I.

Rear with us, O, Great Captain, if our pride
Shows equal measure with our grief's excess
In greeting you in this your helplessness
To countermand our vanity or hide
Your stern displeasure that we thus had tried
To praise you, knowing praise was your distress.
But this home-coming swells our hearts no less—
Because for love of home you proudly died.
Lo, then: The cable, fathoms 'neath the keel
That shapes your course, is eloquent of you;
The old flag, too, at half-mast overhead—
We doubt not that its gale-kissed ripples feel
A prouder sense of red, and white, and blue—
The stars—ah, God! were they interpreted?

II.

In strange lands were your latest honors won—
In strange wilds, with strange dangers all beset;
With rain, like tears, the face of day was wet,
As rang the ambushed foeman's fateful gun—
And as you felt your final duty done,
We feel that glory thrills your spirit yet,
When, at the front, in swiftest death, you met
The patriot's doom and best reward in one.
And so the tumult of that island war,
At last, for you, is stilled forevermore—
Its scenes of blood blend white as ocean foam
In your rapt vision as you sight afar
The calm of peace; and from that alien shore
The proud ship bears you on your voyage home.

III.

Or rough or smooth the wave, or lowering day
Or starlit sky—you hold, by native right,
Your high tranquility—the silent might
Of the true hero. So you led the way
To victory through stormiest battle fray,
Because your followers, high above the fight,
Heard your soul's lightest whisper bid them smite
For God, and man, and space to kneel and pray.
And thus you cross the seas into your own
Beloved land, convoyed with honors meet,
Saluted as your home's first heritage—
Nor less that from your State alone,
But all the States, gathered in mighty fleet,
Dip colors as you move to anchorage.

INDIANA MOURNS FOR LAWTON.

Thousands Go to Indianapolis, Where the General's Body Lies in State.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—The body of General Henry W. Lawton, which arrived here from Fort Wayne last night, was transferred to the State Capitol at 11:30 today, where it lay in state this afternoon.

The Capitol was elaborately decorated in honor of the dead soldier, and from the time the coffin was placed on the catafalque in the great rotunda until the doors were closed the stream of people anxious to take a last look at the face of the dead was unbroken. Excursion trains brought thousands of people from all over the State, and business was suspended during a portion of the day. The funeral party will leave for Washington tomorrow morning.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 6.—The train bearing the body of the late Major John A. Logan arrived at 9:10 a. m. The body was removed from the car to a hearse in waiting and attended by the family and relatives and Company H, Seventh United States Infantry, Captain George Young commanding, was escorted to St. John's Episcopal Church, where the casket was placed under a guard of honor from the Logan Rifles, of which Major Logan was formerly Captain.

The remains will lie in state from 10 to 1 o'clock. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock, with interment in the Andrews mausoleum in Oak Hill Cemetery.

OBITUARY.

MRS. DEBORAH S. CUMMINGS, widow of Joseph Cummings, formerly President of Northwestern University, was buried yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. Daniel Bonbright, her daughter. Mrs. Cummings was a member of the Board of Trustees of Northwestern University, an active member of some of the trustee committees up to the time of her death, at the age of 84. Dr. Amos Patten of Garrett Biblical Institute and the Rev. William Mactees were present, and the pallbearers were students. The interment was at Rosehill.

WILLIAM B. BURWELL, Chicago, died on Monday. Mr. Burwell was born in Griffin, Conn., in 1824 and came to Chicago in 1848, engaging in business as a dealer in stoves. The next year he went to Morris, Ill., but returned to Chicago a few years later. Mr. Burwell was married to Miss Maria Hazel of Canada in 1847. She died several years ago. Four children survive—Mrs. J. C. Wheeler, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Hosmer of Chicago, and Mrs. A. B. York, and Mrs. A. D. Charles Millard Burwell of Kansas City.

ANSON HEMINGWAY, Chicago, died yesterday at his residence, Sixty-second street, aged 87. Mr. Hemingway was born in Connecticut and had resided in Chicago twenty years. He had been an Oddfellow for sixty-five years, and was one of the oldest members of the order in Illinois. Deceased left a widow and four children. He will be buried at Oakridge tomorrow by the Oddfellows.

PHILIP TALKS TO Y. M. C. A.

REAR ADMIRAL SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Former Commander of the Texas Tells Auditors at a Banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel of the Value of the Young Man in the Navy — W. B. Millar Outlines Work with the Army — Addresses by James H. Eckels and Others.

The Young Men's Christian association of Chicago last night celebrated at a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel the forty-second anniversary of its founding. Rear Admiral John W. Philip, who commanded the battleship Texas at the battle off Santiago, was the principal speaker. Nearly 200 guests were present. President James H. Eckels presided and made an address on the work of the Y. M. C. A. W. B. Millar told of the army and navy work of the association. The other speakers were the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary, and Clarence J. Hicks. General Secretary L. W. Messer gave a stereopticon talk on the beginning of the Chicago Y. M. C. A.

Rear Admiral Philip, after explaining that a sailor so far from the sea was much at a loss, made a few remarks on his idea of the Y. M. C. A. work.

"I believe in all work that is for the elevation of mankind," he said. "My presence here perhaps will attest my interest more than anything that I can say. This is an association which, I believe, never refused assistance to any man.

"There are few in your city who would not be interested in the work for young men, whether they believed in this form or not. The hardest work in the navy often must be done by the young men. The changes in the navy have been so many and so rapid within the last few years that young men are taking the places. They have more intelligence as a class than they did twenty years ago. In the navy we have to have not only men who know the nautical tricks, but we must have mechanical and electrical engineers. The man who goes into the navy must know and be ready to take his place at any time, night or day.

"Aye, Aye, Sir!" Spirit Strong.

"The 'Aye, aye, sir!' spirit is still strong in the navy, I am glad to say. People do not think enough of the sailors and their lives. They think of their work, but not of their needs."

President Eckels Speaks.

President Eckels said:

"The association's spirituality finds expression in a Christianity that is hemmed in by neither sects nor creeds. It has regard for the essential basis and truth of all and from all it draws a willing support and to all it renders with equal cheer aid and comfort.

"Its announced great principle is 'the salvation of young men,' and I can imagine nothing can more appeal to the people of the great City of Chicago than such a platform. The well-being of the city, State, and nation rests in the accomplishment of the object of its existence, for only in 'the salvation of young men' can they attain to a citizenship which is mindful that public good is based upon private virtue.

"This association is the necessary complement of the home and church in the work to be done to make young men what they ought to be as factors in the larger duties which come as they enter upon a fuller manhood. In no sense does it try to, or should it, supplant the well directed teachings of a godly home or a godly church. It but makes more efficient the earlier precepts of both to those who have been fortunate enough to enjoy them.

"The appeal which the Young Men's Christian association from time to time makes to the business-men of Chicago is not and ought not to be regarded as an appeal for charity," he said. "It is, instead, the asking for an expenditure on the part of those to whom the request is addressed as legitimate to the furtherance of their business enterprises as that which is incurred for police and fire insurance or any other outlay which has regard for the protection and preservation of their property interests. It is as essentially legitimate and yields as much return as the money paid to the employé himself.

"It is entitled to the good will and generous support of all who are interested in a business world free from dishonesty, a city, State, and national government resting upon right and justice, and a society in which heart and conscience have the commanding places. It asks aid, as I have stated, not in the name of charity, because the giving to it is not an act of charity but of duty."

Work in the Army.

W. B. Millar is Secretary of the International Committee for Army and Navy Work. He referred briefly to the work done in the Spanish-American war, and then told of some of the plans for continuing it. The association will have ten men in the Philippines organizing the soldiers for the army work. The government has given a building at Manila for the work.

"It is not when men are engaged in the excitement and arduous duties of an active campaign that soldiers need the association so much," said Mr. Millar. "There are the long waits in camp, when such an influence as the Y. M. C. A.'s is of great value."

Clarence J. Hicks, International Secretary for railroad work, talked on that department of the association's efforts.

Dr. Hall spoke of the association as a factor in the religious work of the cities.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU—Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

Illinois—Cloudy on Wednesday, with rain in central and southern portions; rain changing to snow with cold wave on Wednesday night and Thursday, high easterly winds on Thursday.

Ohio—Cloudy on Wednesday, rain changing to snow and decidedly colder on Thursday, brisk southeasterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair on Wednesday, snow flurries and fair cold wave Thursday, high easterly winds on Wednesday.

Upper Michigan—Snow Wednesday, snow and cold wave Wednesday night and Thursday, high northeasterly winds.

Indiana—Fair in northern, rain in southern portion on Wednesday, snow and decidedly colder Wednesday night and Thursday, high easterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Feb. 6, 8 p. m.

Place of observation	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. Temp.	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Precipitation last 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.78	60	68	S.E.	8	.01	Rain
Albany	30.10	54	56	W.	6		Fair
Alpena	30.02	54	30	S.W.	6	.06	Fair
Atlanta	30.08	54	60	W.	6		Fair
Amarillo	29.76	52	60	S.	6		Cl'dy
Battleford	29.42	30	34	N.W.	6		Clear
Bismarck	29.42	30	34	N.W.	6		Cl'dy
Buffalo	30.12	30	34	N.W.	6	.07	Clear
Boston	30.04	34	38	W.	6		Clear
Cairo	29.96	58	62	S.E.	6	.28	Cl'dy
Calgary	30.14	2	10	N.	6		Cl'dy
Charlotte	30.10	52	60	S.	6	.06	Cl'dy
Cheyenne	29.96	42	50	N.W.	6		Fair
Chicago	29.96	32	32	S.	6	.02	Clear
Cincinnati	30.04	48	48	S.E.	6	.02	Cl'dy
Cleveland	30.06	44	46	S.E.	6	.02	Cl'dy
Concordia	29.68	44	52	S.	6		Cl'dy
Davenport	29.88	30	32	E.	6	.01	Clear
Denver	29.84	30	36	S.W.	6		Clear
Des Moines	29.80	30	34	S.	6		Cl'dy
Detroit	30.08	30	32	S.	6	.02	Cl'dy
Dodge City	29.68	54	60	S.E.	6		Fair
Dubuque	29.86	28	28	S.E.	6	.22	Clear
Duluth	29.80	20	20	W.	6		Clear
El Paso	29.82	52	58	W.	6	.01	Rain
Edmonton	30.24	-8	0	Calm			Clear
Galveston	29.94	62	66	S.E.	6	Tr.	Cl'dy
Grand Haven	29.66	24	32	S.E.	6	.08	Clear
Green Bay	29.90	20	24	S.	6	.04	Cl'dy
Havre	30.06	0	14	S.	6	.40	Snow
Helena	29.96	6	40	N.W.	6	.02	Cl'dy
Huron	29.42	40	48	S.E.	6		Fair
Indianapolis	30.02	42	42	S.E.	6	.12	Cl'dy
Jacksonville	30.10	56	62	N.E.	6	.22	Rain
Kansas City	29.80	36	36	S.E.	6		Cl'dy
Little Rock	29.94	52	56	S.E.	6		Cl'dy
Los Angeles	29.60	62	74	W.	6		Clear
Marquette	29.76	22	28	S.E.	6	.01	Cl'dy
Memphis	29.92	50	52	S.	6	.02	Cl'dy
Minnedosa	29.52	6	22	N.E.	6	.02	Cl'dy
Montgomery	30.02	60	64	S.E.	6	.37	Cl'dy
Montreal	30.13	22	32	S.W.	6	.12	Cl'dy
Nashville	30.02	58	60	S.	6		Cl'dy
New Orleans	29.98	56	58	S.E.	6	.18	Cl'dy
New York City	30.14	36	38	S.W.	6	Tr.	Fair
Norfolk	30.14	52	54	S.W.	6	.02	Rain
North Platte	29.98	44	60	S.E.	6		Clear
Oklahoma	29.80	54	60	S.	6		Cl'dy
Omaha	29.86	36	44	S.E.	6		Cl'dy
Pierre	29.80	34	38	S.	6		Cl'dy
Palestine	29.94	52	58	S.	6	.02	Cl'dy
Parkersburg	30.12	44	48	N.W.	6		Cl'dy
Philadelphia	30.12	40	40	S.	6	.12	Cl'dy
Pittsburg	30.12	40	40	S.	6		Cl'dy
Pueblo	29.86	52	62	S.W.	6		Cl'dy
Rapid City	29.40	38	54	N.	6		Fair
San Francisco	29.78	56	60	W.	6		Fair
St. Louis	30.00	52	54	S.	6	.02	Cl'dy
St. Paul	29.68	22	26	S.	6		Fair
Salt Lake City	29.68	30	48	N.W.	6	.05	Cl'dy
Ste. Marie	29.62	18	24	S.E.	6		Cl'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	42	42	S.E.	6		Cl'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.78	54	58	S.E.	6		Cl'dy
Vicksburg	30.02	58	62	S.E.	6	1.66	Cl'dy
Washington	30.12	40	54	N.W.	6	Tr.	Clear
Winnipeg	29.56	10	22	N.	6	.04	Snow

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature, as observed yesterday by Lyman Gale, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 28 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 29; 10 a. m., 29; 11 a. m., 30; 12 m., 31; 1 p. m., 32; 3 p. m., 34; 4 p. m., 35. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.44; 6 p. m., 29.42.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Anderson, Hanna, 28; 1149 50th-st., Feb. 5.
Burwell, William, 77; Norwood Park, Feb. 5.
Burwell, William B., 77; Norwood Park, Ill., Feb. 4.
Carey, John, 27; 4348 Princeton-av., Feb. 3.
Centkowski, Mary Anne, 35; 114 McHenry-st., Feb. 4.
Dawson, Aline, 12; 203 Wells-st., Feb. 3.
Dubinski, Julia, 6; 22 Huron-st., Feb. 6.
Eastman, William, 77; 6320 Madison-av., Feb. 4.
Flinn, Katie, 20; 307 Sangamon-st., Feb. 6.
Fletcher, Asa F., 71; 303 N. Maplewood-av., Feb. 5.
Gugler, John, 51; 431 Watt-av., Feb. 5.
Gonschow, Jonn, 71; 1168 Perry-st., Feb. 4.
Goldblatt, Rebecca, 15; 11 Cornelia-ct., Feb. 5.
Gouehn, Friedericka, 79; 725 N. Halsted-st., Feb. 3.
Hulbert, Alvin, 71; 194 Park-av., Feb. 4.
Hitchcock, Mary E., 68; 3600 Ellis-av., Feb. 6.
Haines, Sarah A., 67; 305 Grand-av., Feb. 4.
Jones, Mary D., 94; 5340 Princeton-av., Feb. 3.
Krick, Christina, 71; 3437 Prairie-av., Feb. 5.
Kennedy, Mary A., 38; 4252 Langley-av., Feb. 5.
Knox, Annie, 27; 1332 41st-av., Feb. 3.
Kirchenbauer, Marie A., 15; 873 W. Belmont-av., Feb. 3.
Lynch, Thos. J., 53; 2527 39th-st., Feb. 4.
Lauman, Louisa D., 64; 185 Rush-st., Feb. 4.
Lundberg, Mrs. F., 27; 804 Osgood-st., Feb. 4.
Lowell, Charles H., 51; 424 Park-av., Feb. 5.
Loughnane, Bernhard, 38; Lake and Desplaines streets, Feb. 5.
Murphy, Patrick, 36; 3148 Ashland-av., Feb. 4.
Menger, Henrietta, 87; 1006 Spaulding-av., Feb. 4.
McKenna, Katherine M., 28; 205 Gosthe-st., Feb. 5.
O'Brien,

AMERICAN DERBY IN 1900.

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB TO GIVE ANOTHER RACE MEETING.

Big South Side Track Is to Witness a Renewal of the Famous Event for Three-Year-Olds That Is the Most Important Stake of Its Kind in America—Conditions the Same as in 1898—Thirteen Other Stakes Are Advertised—Other Tracks Friendly.

There will be a race meeting at the Washington Park club track next summer. The thirteenth American Derby will be run on June 23.

This announcement was made last night by Secretary James Howard at the conclusion of a called meeting of the directors of the club held at the Wellington Hotel.

The club voted to expend $100,000 in stakes and purses, and a list of fourteen stakes, prepared by Secretary Howard, was approved. The stellar event, of course, is the American Derby, which has been the great 3-year-old race of the United States in every year that it has been run since it was started in 1884.

The conditions of the American Derby this year will be identically the same that they were two years ago, the amount of added money being $10,000.

Following is a list of the Washington Park club stakes, the entries to which will close on March 7:

FOR 3-YEAR-OLDS.

	Added money.
The American Derby, 1½ miles	$10,000
The Sheridan Stakes, 1¼ miles	2,000
The Englewood Stakes, 1 mile, for fillies	1,500
The Drexel Stakes, 1 mile	1,500

FOR 3-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

The Oakwood Handicap, 1¼ miles	1,500
The Great Western Handicap, 1¼ miles	2,000
The Turf Congress Handicap, 1 5-16 miles	2,000
The Wheeler Handicap, 1¼ miles	4,000
The Midway Stakes, 1 1-16 miles, selling	1,500

FOR 2-YEAR-OLDS.

The Lakeside Stakes, 5 furlongs, for fillies	1,500
The Kenwood Stakes, 5 furlongs, for colts	1,500
The Quickstep Stakes, ½ mile	1,500
The Edgewater Stakes, 5½ furlongs	1,500
The Hyde Park Stakes, ¾ mile	2,000

Harlem and Hawthorne Friendly.

With racing at the aristocratic South Side track turf sport in the vicinity of Chicago will take on an importance that it has not had since 1893, when the famous World's Fair $50,000 Derby was run. It has been rumored for some time that the Washington Park club would give a meeting, but the officials of the organization have steadily refused to be interviewed on the subject. The managers of both Harlem and Hawthorne have already committed themselves to cordial relations with the South Side track, so far as concerns giving up racing dates, and there appears to be little likelihood of any hostility toward the meeting from either of these directions. Although the Washington Park meeting, running for twenty-five days dating from the fourth Saturday in June, takes away a month of the best part of the racing season from the other tracks the latter realized the added prestige that was given to the sport and the added interest produced in racing by meetings at Washington Park, and hence were quite willing to make way for them.

Annual race meetings were given at Washington Park from 1884 to 1894 continuously. Then, on account of hostility to the sport, the meetings were discontinued for three summers. In 1898, however, another meeting was held, but on account of certain features of it that proved distasteful to the members of the club it was decided to give no meeting last year, when Harlem and Hawthorne had the season to themselves.

Horsemen Want the Meeting.

The sport at these tracks was not interfered with at any time during the summer, and the directors of the Washington Park club have been besieged by both horsemen and lovers of horse racing to resume their meetings this year, but until last night they gave no assurance that they would do so.

The Washington Park track, which is entirely within the city limits of Chicago, is the most centrally located race course of any pretensions in America. Lying between Sixty-first and Sixty-third streets, with Cottage Grove avenue as its southern boundary, the city has grown far out beyond it. The course is one of the most beautiful in the world, and the track one of the fastest. So long as meetings were conducted annually over it the track held more than its share of world records, and several of them still go to its credit.

Nothing has been decided as to the officials for the Washington Park meeting. Secretary Howard, when asked about it last night, said that subject would not be considered for some time. In 1898 C. H. Pettingill was the presiding judge and Richard Dwyer the starter.

On account of the late date at which entries are asked for the list of nominations to the American Derby is not likely to be great, but a compensating feature is the fact that the entries are practically sure to include all the best colts. Under the former régime, when entries were made two years in advance, a great list of nominations would be secured, but it often happened that when the time for the race arrived it so happened that one or two of the best 3-year-olds in training was not eligible.

The American Derby two years ago was won by Pink Coat, belonging to Woodford C. Buckner of Kentucky, Warrenton finishing second.

JOCKEY WOOD IS SUSPENDED.

Loses on Tom Collins at New Orleans After a Suspicious Ride.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Today brought a return of mud racing to the fair grounds, and the change proved bad for the outside speculators, who had a good line on the horses while the track remained good. Mud form was placed above class when Tom Collins was made favorite over Belle of Memphis in the six-furlong handicap, even though she was giving him seventeen pounds weight.

Tom Collins was backed from 5 to 2 to 6 to 5, and his backers got a miserable ride for their money. Jockey W. Wood had his mount's head in the air going through the back stretch when the horse apparently had speed enough to go to the front and pick out his own going. With Tom Collins practically out of the way, Belle of Memphis had nothing to beat but Lord Fairfax, and she did that handily. After the race Wood was suspended indefinitely. There is a chance of proving that his bad ride was intentional, as he has had trouble with the owners of Tom Collins.

Maidstone, a belated good thing, fulfilled early promises by galloping with the nine-furlong selling race for 3-year-olds, in which she was turned loose at the weights. Dr. Fannie, with Jimmy Michael up, was a good second by a head from Tom Gilmore. This was the closest to first money that Michael has attained.

New Orleans Summaries Feb. 6.

Weather wet. Track heavy.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-5	Cathedral, 123 (Clawson)	5	1½	1½	1	1
6-1	Elkin, 131 (Vandusen)	1	6	2½	2½	2½
16-5	J. Judge, 131 (McJoynt)	4	3½	3½	3½	3½
Time, 1:23¼. Covington Ky., 123; Bristol, 118; and Seidenstaz, 125, finished as named. Winner, c., by Candlemas—Semper Paratus. Start good. Won easily. Seidenbach showed the most early speed, but stopped after going a half. Covington Ky. was eased up in the run home. Cathedral was under restraint all the way.						

Second race, 1⅛ miles, purse $250, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Maidstone, 97 (Wright)	6	1½	1½	1	1
10-1	Dr. Fannie, 102 (J. Michael)	5	6½	6½	2½	2½
4-1	Tom Gilmore, 107 (Wk'rd)	4	2½	2½	2½	3½
Time, 2:00. Chickamauga, 104½; Nan O Kee, 102; Ben Chance, 114; Little Smoke, 102; and Trickem, 102, finished as named. Winner, ch. f., by The Bard—Maumee, Start good. Won easily. Maidstone made an exhibition of her self.						

Third race, 1 mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Trust Me, 97 (Wright)	6	6½	6½	1½	1½
4-1	Geo. B. Cox, 106 [W. O'Connell]	4	2½	2½	2½	2½
9-5	Quan. Parker, 102 (Boland)	2	4½	3½	3½	3½
Time, 1:46. Effendi, 104; Brown Vail, 99; and Little Billy, 105, finished as named. Winner, br. c., by Guarantee—Lucerne. Start good. Won driving. Trust Me showed the most speed, but she was hard ridden all through the last quarter. George B. Cox swerved into the deep going in the last fifty yards. Quan. Parker was poorly handled. So was Little Billy.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $250, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-5	B. of Memphis, 112 (Clawson)	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
7-2	Lord Fairfax, 103 (Mitchell)	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
4-1	Attaway, 101 (Boland)	3	3½	4½	4½	3½
Time, 1:17. Sidney Lucas, 95; Tom Collins, 95; Jamaica, 95, and Ultra, 80, finished as named. Winner, b. m., by Sidney—Martha Silver Maple. Start good. Won cleverly. Tom Collins was interfered with and knocked out of the race. Jamaica rode Sidney Lucas badly. Aurea and Jamaica both showed speed.

Fifth race, 1 mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Parrakeet, 104 (W. O'Brien)	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-1	Martha Fox, 97 (Wright)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
20-1	Jennie F., 101 [J. Miller]	7	6½	6½	6½	3½
Time, 1:47. Banquo II., 108; Effendi, 100; Mr. Hunt, 108, and Our Lida, 102, finished as named. Dominis, 108, fell. Winner, br. c., by Protection—Coquette. Start good. Won in a drive. There was a bad jam on the first turn in which Dominis fell. This threw Effendi out of the race. Parrakeet and Martha Fox were lucky. Banquo II.'s race was bad. Jennie F. was closing fast at the end.

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Lovable, 98 (W. Shaw)	1	2½	1½	1½	1½
9-1	Azua, 95 (A. Weber)	2	2½	1½	1½	2½
10-1	B. of Holmdel, 100 (N'com)	3	6½	4½	3½	3½
Time, 1:24⅘. Polly Bixby, 100; Decimal, 95; Etta Fonso, 85; Corsalla, 114; Viturig, 95; Ophelia Burg, 100; Flora Daniels, 95; and Miss Ransom, 111, finished as named. Winner, ch. f., by Fortissimo—Lucasta. Start good. Won handily. Flora Daniels could not seemingly raise a gallop. It was a bad ride on Polly Bixby. Azua showed speed.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, selling, heats—Albertvale, 115 pounds; Swordsman, 103; Pan Charm, 105; Our Nellie, 103; Joe Bell, 102; Frank Wagner, 100.

Second race, short course steeplechase, handicap—Jack Hayes, 154 pounds; Julius Cæsar, 150; Zufallig, 145; Brakeman, 144; Coronatus, 138; Van Brunt, 137; Marble, 134; Al Reeves, 131.

Third race, mile, selling, gentlemen, 107 pounds; Bequeath, 107; Possum, 105; Water Crest, 105; Lexington Pirate, 105; Eliidad, 105; Oration, 105; Bright Night, 105; Colonel Frank Waters, 105; Phidias, 102; Voyageur, 102; Bannie, 95.

Fourth race, ¼ mile, 2-year-olds—St. Marcos, ch. c., by St. Florian—Zitella, 111 pounds; Sad Sam, 108; Moses, 106; Choice, 106; Quig, 106; Adnoor, 106; Denman Thompson, 104; Red Signal, 104; Zack Ford, 104; Semprio, 104.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, handicap—Belle of Memphis, 112 pounds; Strangest, 103; Lennep, 97; Ed Garland II., 97; Prospero, 97; Knightbanneret, 96; Lord Neville, 95; Sidney Lucas, 95; Dr. Parker, 90; Caviar, 90.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Grandeur, 110 pounds; Dissolute, 110; Lampwick, 110; Frelinghuysen, 110; First Past, 110; Flight Bower, 110; Avator, 110; Little G., 105; Tides, 105—Decimal, 105; George, 105; Scota, 105; Fleeting Moment, 105.

FAST CALIFORNIA TWO-YEAR-OLD.

Laura Marie Runs Three and a Half Furlongs in :41¾.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Four favorites proved winners at Oakland this afternoon. Laura Marie beat Corn Cake, a head in advance, by a nose in a furious drive. The youngster ran the distance of three and one-half furlongs in :41¾, which is doubtless a new world's record by half a second.

Oakland Summaries Feb. 6.

Weather clear; track good.

First race, ⅞ mile, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-5	Dog Town, 112 (Pigrott)	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
10-1	Twink, Twink, 110 [Conley]	1	5½	4½	2½	2½
8-1	New Moon, 108 [Spencer]	2	3½	2½	4½	3½
Time, 1:29⅘. Glenn Ann, 107 pounds; Lost Girl, 108; Lucid, 109; Skirmish, 107; Schiller, 112; Willmester, 112; Lona Marie, 107; and Sylvan Lass, 104, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Toy Tray—Celeste. Start good. Won cleverly. Dog Town was heavily backed and ran a good race. New Moon came from the crowd in the last three furlongs. Glenn Ann showed speed for a half mile. Lost Girl also exhibited speed.

Second race, 7-16 mile, purse $350, 2-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	Str.	Fin.
7-10	Laura Marie, 103 [Bullman]	1	2½	1½
30-1	Corn Cake, 112 [E. Ross]	7	1½	2½
5-2	Count Hubert, 112 [Jenkins]	3	3½	3½

Time, :41⅘. Location, finished as named. Intrepido, 118; Woeful, 101; Catherine Bravo, 112; Belario, 115; Trixie R., 112; On Time, 115; Socapo, 116; Prince David, 118, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Sir Modred—Glad Eyes. Start good. Won driving. It was a hot finish, and Laura Marie only won by the action of the line. Corn Cake was probably best and is a wonderfully fast sprinter. Count Hubert ran out in the home-stretch turn or he might have won.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-10	Tuthill, 107 [Vittoe]	3	4½	3½	3½	1½
4-1	Redwald, 108 [Spencer]	4	3½	4½	2½	2½
25-1	Allenna, 104 [E. Ross]	1	7½	6½	6½	3½
Time, 1:16½. Daniel, 108 pounds; Floridan, 106; Alee, 107; St. Anthony, 104; and Frank Duffy, 104, finished as named. Winner, br. c., by Fordham—Old Miss. Start good. Won in a drive. Allenna finished strongly, coming from far back in the homestretch. Daniel also finished fast. Floridan fell before the start. He showed great speed for 4½ furlongs.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles, purse $400, selling, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-1	Rio Chico, 105 (Jenkins)	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
7-1	Coda, 100 [Bullman]	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
2-1	Perseus, 106 [T. Walsh]	3	3½	3½	3½	3½
Time, 1:54⅘. Tom Calvert, 97 pounds; Dr. Marks, 106; Ella Haipp, 100; Vigorous, 88; Judge Wofford, 100; Wild Hot, 95; None Such, 103; Ace, 108; and Tassajara, 92, finished as named. Winner, br. c., by Rio Chico—Bessie B. Start good. The first four were driving to the limit.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-1	Andriana, 109 (Spencer)	3	3½	3½	1½	1½
15-1	Ben Ledi, 115 [E. Ross]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
9-10	Formero, 109 [Bullman]	1	1½	1½	3½	3½
10-1	Del Paso II., 118 [Spencer]	2	3½	4½	4½	4½
Time, 1:04. Ben Hemp, 104 pounds; Hohenlohe, 104; and Ringmaster, 116, finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Red Iron—Lily Wright. Start good. Won cleverly. Olintus received the best judged ride. Hohenlohe showed much early speed.

Oakland Entries.

First race, ⅞ mile, selling—Faversham II., 112 pounds; Campus, 112; Pat Murphy, 112; Sallie Goodwin, 110; Rio Chico, 108; Sonoma Belle, 109; Jim Brownell, 107; Katie Gibbons, 107; Melkarth, 107; Silver Maid, 105; Synia, 102; Naples, 102.

Second race, mile, handicap, hurdle—Sailing Jr., B. McWhirter, 108 pounds; Bamboulla, 108; Sasi of Tarsus, 107; Southern Girl, 105.

Third race, ⅞ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Florabird, 112 pounds; Sumner, 112; Silver Bullion, 112; Edgardo, 109; Essence, 109; The Scot, 109; Harry Thatcher, 109; Cranesbill, 107; Lucid, 107; Joy Tod, Freedom, 107; Mildred Hughes, 107; Isalise, 107.

Fourth race, 1-16 miles, selling—Tom Calvert, 111 pounds; Don Lalo, 111; Snipe, 100; Red Fraze, 109; Coda, 109; Stromo, 106; David Tenny, 104; Greyhurst, 104; Los Prietos, 104; Clonsilla, 99; Lost Girl, 99; Delecta, 94.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Rosalbra, 115 pounds; Harry Thoburn, 112; Chaparosa, 112; Spriano, 112; Beasie Lee, 110; Helgh Ale, 110; Sister Alice, 109; Amelia Fonso, 105; Manzanilla, 105; Pompino, 104; Peace, 102.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Go To Bed, 106 pounds; Scotch Plaid, 106; Silver Tone, 104; Toriblo, 106; Marry Kinsella, 101; Flamora, 101; Los Medanos, 98; Jennie Reid, 96.

CHESS MATCH STANDS NOW EVEN.

Marshall and Medinus Each Score Another Game in the Contest.

In the match between Frank J. Marshall of Brooklyn and Carl Medinus of Chicago, now in progress at the rooms of the Chicago Chess and Checker club, each player has scored two games. Who first wins four games will take down the purse.

The third and fourth games, both at the Spanish opening, were played as follows:

Third game, commenced Feb. 3 and finished last night:

White, Marshall.	Black, Medinus.	White, Marshall.	Black, Medinus.
1 P K4	P K4	25 B B2	P Kt4
2 Kt KB3	Kt Q B3	26 B Q2	B K Kt1
3 B Kt5	P Q R3	27 Q R K1	R R Kt2
4 B R4	Kt B3	28 Q Kt4	P B6
5 P Q4	P Q3	29 Q R1	P B7
6 P Q B3	B Q2	30 Q x B P	R B1
7 Castles	B K2	31 Q Kt4	R x R
8 P K R3	Castles	32 P x R	Q Q4
9 B B2	P Q4	33 Q x P	R B5
10 P x P	K x P	34 B Kt3	R Kt5
11 B R4	Kt Q3	35 Q Q4	B K Kt2
12 Q Kt Q2	P B4	36 Q K8	R B3
13 Kt B4	Q B2	37 Q x Q ch	K x Q
14 P Q B3	B Kt3	38 R K1	Q B6
15 Kt Kt5	P B5	39 R K2	Q R2
16 Kt x Q	Q x Kt	40 P B4	Q R4
17 P K4	Q Kt K2	41 P B5	R K2
18 R R5	P B6†	42 P Q5	R x B
19 K t x K t P	Q Kt3	43 P x P	K t P
20 P K5	Q K t3	44 P K4	K t x B
21 P Q4	K R1	45 P x K t	R Q1
22 R Q K t	B K t2	46 P K5	K t Q2
23 K t x P	B x K t	47 K K3	K B2
24 R x B	Q B3	48 K Q4	K K2
		49 P K 5 and wins.	

FRED GILBERT LEADS AT TARGETS.

Big Shoot at Indianapolis—Indiana Defeats Illinois.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—Fred Gilbert was the high man in the target shooting match at the Limited Gun club today. H. E. McMurchey and Powers were tied for second money honors. The shoot is a great success, and all the 2-racks are being. Over 5,000 targets were thrown. Dark, rainy weather prevented clean scores in many instances. The entire program was to be run off today. One of the features was a team match race between Neal and Trip of Indiana, and Sconce and Cadwallader of Illinois, which was won by the Indiana pair by a score of 46 to 45. The conditions were twenty-five birds to the man, and the individual result was: Tripp, 24; Neal, 22; Sconce, 23; Cadwallader, 22. The events tomorrow will be at sparrows, and on Thursday at pigeons.

DUAL MEETS WITH THE BADGERS.

University of Chicago Makes a Two Years' Compact with Wisconsin.

Manager John Fisher of the University of Wisconsin Athletic board yesterday visited Coach Stagg at the University of Chicago and signed a two years' contract for dual meets between Wisconsin and Chicago. This year's meet will be held at Madison, May 25. Fisher has received a telegram from Manager Hixon of the Yale football team asking if Wisconsin will play "Jim" Haven, Oct. 20.

Voters, Attention!

The Republican Aldermanic and town primaries will be held from 1 to 7 p. m. today.

NEW BILLIARD RECORD.

WAYMAN C. McCREERY AVERAGES NEARLY 15 AT BALK LINE.

St. Louis Man Runs 400 Points in Twenty-seven Innings in the National Amateur Championship Tournament—His Opponent, J. D. Smith, Is Left Far Behind—Conklin of Chicago Is Beaten by Dr. Mial of New York in the Afternoon Contest.

[BY J. A. THATCHER.]

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Wayman C. McCreery of St. Louis tonight, in the third game of the A.A.U. billiard tourney, beat the world's record for an amateur as to single average when he defeated his townsman, J. D. Smith, 400 to 139. McCreery completed his score in twenty-seven innings, making an average of 14 22-27. Smith had twenty-six innings and averaged 5⅓.

The opening of the game (which occupied one hour and fifty-five minutes) presaged nothing of the brilliant finish. McCreery, under the doctor's orders, appeared closely buttoned up in a cardigan jacket, and, the hall being warm, soon began to perspire profusely. He was excessively nervous and shook perceptibly. McCreery's total for the first five innings was only 11, and at the end of the fourteenth inning he stood at 122. Then he ran 40, and repeated this run four innings later, only to do still better and shoot in 68. This run was stopped with the balls in anchor by the "no count" of the referee, Mr. Aken. Almost everybody in the crowd said the shot counted, but the player sat down. He had made a "fluke" on a short draw, but the object ball kissed the cue ball on, à la "Sutton special." In the twenty-fifth inning McCreery made 36, then 35, and then with a 28 he completed his score. When Dr. Ranney announced the beating of the world's record there was much enthusiasm.

The record beaten was McCreery's own, made one year ago in the only game lost by Champion Martin Mullen. Smith, playing desperately, had missed many position shots and left the balls close together. "Mac would have played a good game if he had had good breaks," said Schaefer, in his well-known laughing manner.

McCreery's work is remarkable because of the size of high run. Last year he ran 139 with Mullen, and yet took thirty innings to score 400.

Tomorrow afternoon Threadle will meet Smith, and at night Foss will play Conklin. The tourney is well patronized and is pronounced a big success.

Dr. L. L. Mial won the second game of the class A billiard tourney at the Knickerbocker Athletic club this afternoon, beating C. F. Conklin of Chicago by a score of 400 to 294.

The winner averaged 7½, consuming 54 innings; the loser, 5¼, having one inning less. Mial ran 62 in the ninth inning, when the score stood at 144. In the eighth inning Conklin's highest run was 25, made in the forty-sixth inning.

The Chicagoan is popular with all he has met since his arrival, and during the match he showed his patience by sitting calmly during Mial's spurt, and then went to work with a will to cut down the tremendous lead. His efforts were fairly heavy applause. Mial kept up his fast clip to 197, where in the sixteenth inning he led by 114 points, then Conklin produced a run of 40, Mial in the next thirteen innings. Meantime Conklin had gone a total of 111 in nine innings.

At the opening of the ninth inning he was within 39 of his man, and had a winning chance, which he threw away simply from inability to nurse. The three balls were in position, and Conklin's cue fell short on a six-inch shot. Mial then ran 22, and regained control of his stroke, closing into a count of three hundred. Applause for Conklin ensued, and, following with 8 and 10, he was only 28 behind at the thirty-sixth inning. From this on he died away, and Mial had it all his own way.

The best shot of the game was Conklin's long end to end one-cushion, from which he ran 28. Mial made a splendid massé shot in the ninth. Throughout he never changed color nor lost his nerve. Schaefer, Foss and Slosson were all "pulling" for him to win, and criticising sharply the friends of such a young fellow who sent him to the slaughter, for all billiardists know that to master the good "executor" he must be a man connot win unless he can nurse.

In the Sexualine match of the first 100, when C. M. Folsom took his place. Once when the latter called "in" on Mial the doctor protested, and accused Conklin of delay. His opponent said "not in," and so exhibited a spirit of fairness hardly looked for in a player who is contesting for first money.

Mial is now looked upon as having a chance for third money. Foss says the table is "fast," and is practicing for Monday.

Mial's left hand is of slight use, and he often takes the bridge.

Jacob Schaefer, before the opening of the tourney, placed the players as follows: McCreery, Foss, Threadle, Smith, Mial, Conklin.

Four hundred points games are voted too long for seven or eight average men. This afternoon's play consumed nearly four hours.

Schmitt Averages Over Eleven.

The uncertainty of form in billiards was illustrated yesterday by the experience of Charles F. Schmitt of the Chicago Athletic association and the Marquette club. In the afternoon in a game against Joyce in the C. A. A. tournament Schmitt averaged eleven and a fraction in a 800-point match. At night, playing as the representative of the Marquette club in the interclub tournament he could not average better than 4 11-24 and was beaten 800 to 647. Schmitt and the Illinois Cycling club by a score of 180 to 227, Schmitt attempting to concede his rival 120 in 300.

Browning Defeats Kent.

In an interclub tournament game at the Chicago Athletic association last night, Browning of the Vicinity club beat Kent of the Jackson Park club by 65 points. The winner averaged 1 67-68.

MAGNATES MAY MEET NEXT WEEK.

Rogers Says National League Probably Will Convene.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Circuit committee of the National league will hold a meeting in the East some time next week. This information was given out by Colonel John I. Rogers of the Philadelphia club this afternoon. Colonel Rogers said the meeting might be held in this city, although it was more likely to take place in New York.

At this meeting a final effort will be made to swing Baltimore and Washington into line for a reduction of the circuit to eight clubs, and Messrs. Hanlon and Von der Horst and the Wagner brothers will be asked to confer with the members of the committee with this end in view.

The value of the Baltimore franchise has depreciated greatly in view of the action of McGraw and Robinson in securing the lease of Union Park, and the league will not consider for a moment the payment of the figures originally demanded by the Baltimore syndicate.

Colonel Rogers said a meeting of the league would be held the day after the Circuit committee had completed its work to hear the report of the committee; that the circuit then would be absolutely decided on, and President Young would be instructed to make out a schedule, either for eight or ten clubs, as the case might be. At present Mr. Young is arranging, in the rough, schedules for eight, ten, and twelve clubs, to be presented to the league at the meeting immediately following that of the Circuit committee.

Asked regarding the plans of the National league to place extra clubs in the new American association cities, Colonel Rogers said he no longer considered that move necessary, as in his opinion the new baseball bubble after being extended to its full limit would burst and immediately be dissolved.

"I do not believe," said Colonel Rogers, "that even the most ardent supporters of the new association will go to anything to come of it this year, after the utter failure of the states to accomplish anything at the meeting held in this city. However, I do believe that the new association should attempt to play games in league cities as are prepared to carry out just what we have announced we would do."

Notwithstanding the views entertained by Colonel Rogers the agreement drawn up last week by the circuit committee will be sent to the new American association meeting here to-morrow night by two Philadelphians. The announcement was made early in the afternoon that W. J. Gilmore, the well-known theatrical manager, and George H. Reger had placed their signatures to the agreement. This action, according to the statements of the delegates, before they left for their respective homes, makes the agreement binding.

The circuit now consists of Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore in the East, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Detroit in the West.

John McGraw of the Baltimore club left this city today, the statement being made that he intended to go at once to Providence to secure the signatures of the Providence backers of an association club there. There is some doubt, however, concerning the success of such a mission.

HANLON'S CLUBS MAY GO TO CUBA.

Thinks of Taking Brooklyns and Baltimores There to Practice.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Ed Hanlon today made this positive announcement: "I have said all along that Baltimore will be in the league in 1900 and now I say it again. If Mr. Ebbetts made the remark attributed to him that Baltimore might not have a league team next year, I will say he is only one of the owners and does not speak for the others." Hanlon is considering a proposition to take the Brooklyn and Baltimore teams, provided the latter is still in the league, to Cuba for their spring practice. Hanlon has received assurances from Cuba that the city will be made a settlement one, besides the good results in conditioning the players. There are two ball grounds in Cuba, one at Havana and the other at Matanzas. It is proposed to alternate between the two, the teams to have either a percentage or a guarantee, whichever they may decide upon. One of the Havana newspapers states that more than 5,000 spectators turned out recently to see a game between the Cuba America team which recently visited Cuba and a local amateur club.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Manager McGraw of the new Baltimore Association team makes a statement, which is confirmed by "Billy" Barnie of the Hartford Eastern league team, that the National league owners had made arrangements to turn over the Baltimore and Washington franchises to the Eastern league. McGraw's association scheme, however, knocked it in the head, so far as Baltimore was concerned. Barnie, the old Association manager for so many years, was to have managed the Baltimore team in the Eastern league.

MAY GIVE UP THE DETROIT CLUB.

Queer Complications Arising Out of Vanderbeck's Divorce Case.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—James R. Hayes, the hotel magnate, this afternoon informed George A. Vanderbeck that negotiations for the purchase of the Detroit Baseball club were all off, and that he could not take hold of the property. The reason given is poor health, his physician having forbidden him to enter so active a field.

This was a surprise to Vanderbeck. Just what will become of the club and franchise is a puzzle, as there is no other purchaser in sight who has the money and who would be acceptable to the American league.

President Johnson is still in the city, and may stay over until tomorrow to canvass the situation. Tom J. Nawin of this city, who is supposed to represent the Quin American association, may make a bid for the plant here at the sale nine days from now, and if he should get it the American league would have no grounds here. Lavin made Vanderbeck an offer of $15,000 some time ago, and the $8,000 alimony decree was based on this offer, but as soon as he learned that the franchise was the property of the American league he tied a string to his offer. He was informed all he could buy was the one-year lease and grand stand now occupied by Vanderbeck.

Vanderbeck must pay the alimony decree of $8,000, and cannot run the club until he does so, for the receiver would interfere with the gate receipts. All this seems to be apparent to Johnson, and the club must be conducted under another management or the league will either have to recall the franchise, operate the club itself, or transfer it to some other city.

Johnson declares he is anxious to save Detroit for the American league, but, if it is impossible, he has another city in view for the franchise, and that is Cleveland. Unless the deal with Hayes can still be pushed through the franchise may go elsewhere, and Detroit be temporarily left out.

Providence Hits at Quin.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The plans of the American association no longer interest Providence. Providence officials say there was a chance to put the association in the field had proper preliminary measures been in competent hands. But a mistake was made of it. Failure to have a man at the head of the movement competent to manage the collective interest of the several clubs made it evident that the scheme was not likely to materialize. It was on this account the directors of the Providence club decided to give no further consideration to association plans.

Players Enough for Auxiliary League.

President Hart said yesterday the National league had no fear of the new American association, but that it would, if necessary, put its auxiliary league in the field as a protective measure. The National league, he said, has enough players to do it and is on the outlook for about twenty extra men. Manager Tom Loftus is expected in Chicago this week, but had not appeared yesterday.

NATIONAL CYCLING ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting of the Organization in New York.

New York, Feb. 6.—The National Cycling association held its annual meeting in this city today. A. G. Batcheldeer, chairman of the Board of Control, read a statement showing a membership of ninety, distributed by States as follows:

New York	28	New Hampshire	1
New Jersey	9	Florida	3
Massachusetts	8	Tennessee	1
Utah	1	Alabama	1
Rhode Island	3	Maryland	2
Kentucky	4	Missouri	2
Pennsylvania	6	Minnesota	1
Connecticut	16	Illinois	2
Georgia	1	Washington	1

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: John A. Blaurock, President; Charles Stonebroke, Vice President; James L. Allen, Second Vice President; Clarence McGuire, secretary; A. G. Batchelder, chairman of the Board of Control and trustee of the association.

Additional members elected to the Board of Control were chosen as follows: District A. R. F. Kelly, Hartford, Conn.; District No. 3, Dr. Thomas Bowditch, Buffalo, N. Y.; District C. Ross Klosterman, Baltimore; District D. Harry Hartley, Jacksonville, Fla.; District E. Ernest Greenberg, Chicago.

The constitution was amended reducing the entrance fees for bicycling associations from $25 to $10.

Mr. Batchelder presented a statement showing what had been done in a financial way during 1899. The amount of money given in professional races was $59,407.

The amount of money given in prizes for amateurs was $21,000. The number of amateur registrations was 1,421; professional registrations, 167. Frank L. Waller was champion of America for 1898 and 1899, has asked to be transferred to the N. C. A. professional class.

GAMES IN THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Armours and Illinois Steel Teams Have a Closely Contested Series.

Illinois Steel rollers were saved from a triple defeat in the Commercial league by the good work of Worden. The Armours won the second game by forty-four pins, but lost the first by four, and the third by seven. Scores:

Armour.	1.	2.	3.	Ill. Steel.	1.	2.	3.
Dr. Holmes	192	187	184	Gassauer	157	146	162
Murray	210	163	177	Siebert	196	145	186
W. Strom	194	169	158	Nelson	211	168	177
Newcomb	210	180	210	Gerdavis	144	210	149
Norton	155	173	163	Worden	191	194	211
Totals	895	846	821	Totals	899	802	828

In the South End league, the Chicago Cyclists won two games from the Americas. The latter team broke the league record for high score in the first game. Scores:

Chicago C.C.	1.	2.	3.	America.	1.	2.	3.
Gustafson	175	196	150	Crawford	201	179	150
Sinsbaugh	176	199	155	Knight	191	169	163
Edgerton	148	162	174	Taylor	187	154	128
Hasholm	224	179	211	Sherman	162	149	142
Jones	136	124	163	Steele	191	158	153
Totals	859	860	890	Totals	932	771	736

In the West Chicago league the West Madisons won two games from the Rexes. Scores:

Rex.	1.	2.	3.	W. Madison.	1.	2.	3.
Holler	190	157	190	Kenna	188	207	189
Fuellgraf	156	196

ARMY AT CHARITY BALL

SOLDIERS ATTEND CATHOLIC WOMAN'S LEAGUE DANCE.

Seventh Annual Affair at the Auditorium Has for Its Guests General Sheridan and General Fitz-Simons—Illuminated Cotillon a Feature, Each Dancer Carrying a Lighted Japanese Lantern in the Darkened Room—Leaders of the Grand March.

The seventh annual charity ball of the Catholic Woman's National league, given last night at the Auditorium, was the largest event and the most flattering success of the seven similar functions that have been given by the league. The attendance was large and made brilliant in color by the array of women's dresses, but the feature of the ball was its military color. Gold braid and epaulettes and soldiers' accouterments were conspicuous everywhere.

In keeping with the military aspect two groups of boxes were draped in the national colors and set apart for soldiers. On the right were the boxes for the officers of the regular army, on the left a similar group of boxes marked by the guidon of the First Brigade, Illinois National Guard.

General M. V. Sheridan was looked on as the guest of honor. As he is soon to leave for his new post in the Department of the East his appearance at the ball last night was a sort of leave-taking. The cotillon was dedicated to him with the inscription, "Godspeed to Sheridan." In a degree General Charles Fitz-Simons shared the honors with General Sheridan. The flag figure of the cotillon, a sort of May pole dance by the regiment of dancers, was designated the "General Fitz-Simons Flag Figure."

Leaders of the Grand March.

In the grand march there were 500 couples. The right column was led by General Sheridan and Mrs. J. B. Murphy and the left column by Colonel W. P. Rend and Mrs. J. C. Carroll. The movements of the march were directed by A. D. Plamondon, who also led the cotillion. At the conclusion of the march three cheers were given for General Sheridan.

As a further mark of recognition of the presence of so many military men the badges of the committeemen on the floor were red, white, and blue. The other badges were of white and gold, the colors of the league.

Cotillon a Novel Feature.

When the cotillon was started all the dancers withdrew to the lobby and the lights were turned low in the ballroom. Every dancer was given a lighted Japanese lantern, and then all marched into the ballroom. More than 900 persons took part in the cotillon and the effect of the many colored lanterns was novel and beautiful.

An effect somewhat similar in its novelty was the dancing of the flag figure. An equally large number of persons participated, with streamers and ribbons and flags, after the manner of May pole dances. There were sixteen other numbers on the program of dances. The orchestra that furnished the dance music was supplemented by a band that played promenade airs.

Profits Put at $13,000.

There were more than 2,000 persons in attendance, and the proceeds were considered greater than in previous balls given by the league. From the sale of tickets $10,000 was obtained. All the boxes were sold, netting $5,000. The net profits of the ball are estimated at $13,000.

Committees of the Ball.

The committees who managed the affairs of the ball were composed of the following:

Mrs. J. E. Thorndyke,	Mrs. T. F. Judge,
Mrs. D. S. Anderson,	Mrs. Mary Morgan,
Mrs. John Bernard,	Mrs. J. J. O'Heron,
Mrs. Marshall Brewster,	Mrs. J. C. Robinson,
Mrs. D. F. Burke,	Mrs. Alexander Sullivan,
Mrs. A. G. Dayton,	Mrs. T. J. Sullivan,
Mrs. James F. Eagle,	Mrs. George P. Yoebrink,
Mrs. T. J. Gannon,	Mrs. Mary G. Wilson,
Miss May Kearns,	Miss Anna F. Mulloy,
Miss Rose McHugh,	Miss Katherine Riordan.

The patrons of the ball were:

John H. Amberg,	J. B. Inderrieden,
William A. Amberg,	Marcus Kavanagh,
Edward Angsrott,	Thomas F. Kesley,
David F. Bremner,	M. W. Kerwin,
Thomas Brenan,	John A. Lynch,
J. F. Brosnan,	Charles A. Mair,
Edward Osgood Brown,	Joseph McDonald,
John P. Byrne,	William F. McLaughlin,
C. F. Caldwell,	Thomas A. Moran,
John C. Carroll,	A. D. Murphy,
John V. Clarke,	W. F. Nelson,
Richard Clifford,	Charles A. Plamondon,
John Cudahy,	John Prindiville,
Richard F. Conway,	Redmond Prindiville,
M. J. Corboy,	W. J. Quan,
Michael Cudahy,	W. F. Rend,
Andrew Cummings,	P. H. Rice,
Joseph Donnersberger,	Martin J. Russell,
Edward F. Dunne,	D. B. Scully,
H. R. Eagle,	Michael Shields,
John F. Finerty,	John M. Smyth,
Thomas Gahan,	Alexander Sullivan,
John Gibbons,	James Walsh,
Andrew J. Graham,	Richard Walsh,
A. W. Green,	Jacob Wolford,
M. D. Hardin,	F. S. Wright.

NOTED AMONG THE COSTUMES.

Description of Some of the Toilets Which Graced the Dancing Floor and Boxes.

Among the costumes noted on the dancing floor and in the boxes were:

A.

Mrs. John H. Amberg—Pink embroidered satin with bertha of lace and shoulder knot of primroses; diamonds.

B.

Mrs. C. Bailey—Black silk.
Mrs. P. T. Barry—Violet silk and point lace.
Mrs. L. A. Barry—Black crepon, with dahscale bodice.
Miss Margaret T. Barry—White mull and lace; diamonds.
Miss Ida Badsenbach—Black net and jet; diamonds and American beauty roses.
Mrs. M. Bennet—Cherry-colored brocaded satin, with garniture of pearl passementerie and lavender chiffon; diamonds and pearls.
Miss Best—White organdie, with lace insertions.
Mrs. William Boldenweck—Black crepon, with pink velvet and jet; diamonds.
Mrs. W. S. Booth—Yellow satin and lace; diamonds.
Miss E. Booth—Black spangled net, over silk.
Miss Ella Brennan—Light green chiffon, with garniture of lilies of the valley.
Mrs. D. F. Burke—Black and white satin, with corsage of spangled net; diamonds.
Miss Minnie Byrne—White organdie, with lace yoke and bertha; roses.
Miss Brennock—Black net embroidered with cut jet and sequins over silk; opals and diamonds.
Mrs. John Burke—Striped satin with bertha of rose point lace; diamonds.

C.

Miss M. E. Carter—Pink chiffon and silk.
Mrs. Samuel P. Carter—Black net over black satin.
Mrs. T. A. Cantwell—Black satin.
Mrs. M. J. Carboy—Pink brocade and chiffon; point lace and American beauty roses; diamonds.
Mrs. C. P. Cauldwell—Black net with sequin garniture.
Miss Anna Caulfield—Pink mousseline de soie over white lace and silk.
Miss Lillian Christy—Old rose crêpe du chine with pearl trimming.
Miss Kathleen Cleary—Black crystal silk; American beauty roses.
Miss Marie Conkling, Joliet—Pink silk muslin; pearls.
Mrs. R. F. Conway—Gray crêpe and cut steel passementerie.
Miss Helen Conway—White lace over pink chiffon; diamonds.
Mrs. M. J. Corboy—Pink satin with bodice of Battenberg lace; shoulder knot of roses and girdle of pearls.
Mrs. Andrew Cummings—Black net spangled with sequins.
Mrs. M. A. Curran—Black net and jet.
Miss Curran—White tulle over green taffeta; white lace.
Mrs. John Carroll—Gray and white tunic over ruffles of white chiffon over white silk trimmings of white chiffon and lace; shoulder knot and shower bouquet of pink roses.
Miss Lane Connery—Pink silk mull and Oriental lace.
Miss Cregier—Black silk crêpon combined with ruby velvet and lace.

D.

Mrs. William Deignan—Black and pink costume; diamonds.
Mrs. M. J. Desmond—Gray crepe, white lace.
Miss Desmond—Black spangled net.
Mrs. William R. Devere—Mousseline du soie over pole de soie automobile pink velvet; diamonds.
Miss Daisy Devine—White crêpe du chine; violets.
Mrs. William E. Devlin—Black chiffon, trained over silk, red velvet trimmings; diamonds.
Mrs. T. L. Dillon—White organdie embroidered with heliotrope; white lace.
Mrs. N. Donnelly—Black satin and net; diamonds.
Miss Irene Dooly—White organdie over taffeta.
Miss Odessa Dooly—White organdie over blue silk.
Mrs. William A. Doyle—Black silk with embroidered bodice, chenille trimmings; violets, diamonds.
Miss Nellie Doyle—White spangled net over white satin; pink roses.
Mrs. John A. Duffy—Black net and silk; diamonds.
Mrs. E. F. Dunne—Black lace over taffeta; diamonds.
Mrs. M. J. Dunne—Black satin with corsage of cut jet.
Miss Mabel Dunne—Lavender pole de soie with lace, yoke of amethysts.
Miss Kittie Doyle—Pink chiffon and lace; diamonds.

E.

Mrs. Frank Ennessy—Gray striped satin, with corsage of Oriental lace; diamonds.
Miss Agnes Ennessy—Blue satin, with lace bertha; pearl necklace.
Mrs. James K. Egan—Black silk with trimmings of black lace over white chiffon; violets.
Mrs. William J. English—Silver gray net embroidered in daisies and sequins of silver; diamond crescent and pearls.

GRAND MARCH LEADERS AT CATHOLIC BALL.

F.

Miss Mary Fahey—White tucked muslin; lace, with pearls.
Miss Agnes Fanning—Spangled taffeta, over blue silk; pearl garniture.
Mrs. Owen Fay—Striped silk, with bodice of yellow chiffon and black velvet; pearls.
Mrs. J. F. Finerty—Black crêpon, with bodice of pink and blue velvet, embroidered with cut jet.
Mrs. H. J. Fitz Gerald—Green silk.
Miss Margaret May Fitz Gerald—Silk net, over pink organdie.
Miss Julia Flannigan—Black velvet and spangled net.
Miss Anna Flood—Lavender satin, with yoke of lace; garniture of pearls.
Mrs. M. D. Flavin—Heliotrope satin, with corsage of white; diamonds.
Mrs. W. C. Foley—White poplin, combined with blue velvet.
Miss Gene Foley—Hand-painted chiffon, with bertha of lace and jeweled yoke; violets.
Miss Johanna Fortune—Pink silk, with corsage of white Brussels net.
Mrs. A. S. Frost—White mulle and lace, over pink silk.

G.

Mrs. W. A. Gallagher—Yellow and white striped satin with cerise velvet.
Mrs. T. J. Gannon—White swiss over satin, gold panne velvet; diamonds.
Miss Julia Garvey—Pink satin with bodice of pink chiffon.
Miss Mary Garvey—White chiffon trimmed with violets.
Miss Le Gault—Pink chiffon over taffeta; black lace and pearls.
Mrs. John Gibbons—Black net over old rose satin.
Mrs. W. J. Gibbons—Pink silk and black velvet.
Miss Agnes I. Graham—Pink organdie over pink taffeta.
Miss Elizabeth Gray—Cornflower blue silk.
Mrs. Homer Gross—Pink brocaded satin with garniture of white lace; diamonds.
Mrs. J. Garibaldi—White lace over silk; diamond brooch.

H.

Miss Bertha Hanisch—White tucked mull and honiton lace, over American beauty silk.
Miss F. Hanson—White net, with bertha of Oriental lace and shoulder-knot of violets; diamonds.
Miss Louise Harder—Pink silk mull and ribbons, point lace; pearls.
Miss Nellie Harper—White crape du chine, lace trimmings; pink velvet.
Mrs. E. Hastings—Black silk.
Miss L. G. Hastings—White mull and lace, with garniture of roses and violets.
Mrs. Michael Hayes—Red satin, duchesse lace.
Mrs. Martin Hayes—Dahlia satin with lace trimmings; diamonds.
Miss Mary Heggie—Black silk, combined with blue satin.
Mrs. F. H. Heffron—White satin, with point lace trimmings, jeweled yoke and diamonds.
Miss Clara Heisleler—White silk net, over pink taffeta, lace trimmings; pearls and diamonds.
Mrs. John Heron—Black net and jet, with trimmings of turquoise velvet; diamonds.
Mrs. A. Hill—Blue satin.
Miss Hazel Lee Holroyd—Lavender silk.
Mrs. George C. Hunt—Blue velvet, with black jet corsage.
Mrs. Carter H. Harrison—Ivory white satin, embroidered in pearls.
Mrs. C. A. Howe—Blue satin.

J.

Mrs. J. T. F. Judge—Black crepon, salmon pink trimmings; diamonds.
Miss Mae L. Judge—Black grenadine over pink silk; La France roses.

K.

Miss Clara Kaspar—Green grenadine, over green taffeta, with black velvet trimmings.
Miss E. Kaspar—Black sequined net, over red silk.
Mrs. Edward F. Keefe—Lavender chiffon; lace and diamonds.
Mrs. J. E. Keefe—Steel blue silk; duchess lace trimmings.
Miss K. N. Kelly—Black net, over satin.
Mrs. M. R. Kelly—Black and jet costume; American beauty roses; diamonds.
Miss Stella King—Embroidered mousseline de soie, blue velvet trimmings; pearls.

L.

Mrs. Augusta Levi—Black satin embroidered in silver, with corsage of point lace; diamonds.
Mrs. William D. Lyman—Black silk net, over satin chiffon and jet trimmings; diamonds.

M.

Miss May Maloney—Blue chiffon and lace.
Miss Bessie Manix—Blue silk.
Mrs. W. J. Marks—Persian velvet.
Mrs. Harry Mather—Rose silk.
Mrs. Cornelius McAuliffe—Turquois blue silk and white chiffon; lace trimmings.
Miss May McCarthy—Black chiffon with black and white tulle trimming.
Miss Ella McCoy—Dresden pink silk and velvet.
Mrs. J. W. McDonald—Black jetted net over taffeta; American beauty roses; diamonds.
Mrs. John McGoorty—Pink satin and plaited chiffon train; black velvet and spangled lace.
Miss McGuire, New York—Blue taffeta with lace and chiffon; turquoises.
Miss Ella McNelles—Pink silk mull and chiffon roses.
Mrs. W. F. Merle—Black satin; steel ornaments and diamonds.
Miss H. Merle—White lace over pink silk.
Mrs. Charles Moody—Black sequined net over silk.
Mrs. Frank X. Mudd—Green liberty silk with black lace; diamonds.
Mrs. A. P. Mullen—Brown peau de sole; turquois chiffon.
Miss Agnes Murphy—White silk net and lace over white silk.
Mrs. Christopher Murphy—Persian gown, black crepon; Persian lace.
Mrs. D. A. Murphy—Black net embroidered in steel; plaited chiffon train.
Miss Cecile Murphy—Black tucked chiffon over white chiffon.
Miss Ida Murphy—White chiffon and lace over pink silk.
Mrs. B. Mayer—Green velvet gown; emeralds.
Mrs. D. Mayer—White net spangled with black sequins; diamonds.
Mrs. Levy Mayer—Black net embroidered in jet; diamonds.
Mrs. J. G. McCarthy—Black net over silk.
Mrs. J. B. Murphy—Pearl gray silk tunic with jetted Venetian points over flounce of gray; trimmings of chiffon; diamonds.

N.

Miss Ermie Natalby—White silk with trimmings of lace, fur, and pearls; diamonds.

O.

Miss Gertrude O'Brien—Pink silk and lace.
Mrs. J. J. O'Heron—Black sequined net tunic over white satin.
Miss Mona O'Neill—White lace over silk, trimmings of yellow velvet.
Mrs. David O'Shea—Pink mousseline de soie; lace and diamonds.
Mrs. A. Ortseifen—Black sequined net over silk.

P.

Miss Mabele E. Palm—Brocaded pink satin with point d'esprit trimming; emeralds.
Mrs. A. Plamondon—Black velvet; point lace, diamonds.
Mrs. Alfred D. Plamondon—Black spangled net, chiffon ruffles; violets.
Mrs. W. J. Powell—White satin with pearl corsage; diamonds.
Miss Isabelle Prindiville—White tucked silk.
Miss Mary Purcell—White chiffon over lemon silk; pearls.

Q.

Miss Alice L. Quinlan—White tucked organdie over lemon silk; pearls and diamonds.
Miss M. Quinlan—Gray crepon and white chiffon.

R.

Miss Anga Rappal—Black crepon and rose velvet.
Miss Therese Rappal—Violet silk and lace; opals.
Mrs. H. R. Raymond—Black point d'esprit with garniture of colored passementerie and pink chiffon; roses.
Miss Mamie C. Reilly—White organdie over pink taffeta.
Mrs. Thomas J. Rice—Heliotrope gauze over pink satin with garniture of butterflies; diamonds.
Miss Sara Riley—White silk cape, turquoise blue velvet, and pearl trimmings.
Mrs. Ritchie—White chiffon and black velvet.
Miss Katherine Roche—Pale blue satin and duchesse lace.
Miss Susie Roche—White tucked organdie.
Mrs. W. J. Russell—White lace over satin.
Mrs. E. G. Rayson—Black satin with bodice of velvet and lace.
Mrs. W. F. Rend—Black velvet and point lace; diamonds.
Miss E. Rend—White chiffon over striped silk.
Mrs. H. H. Rice—White sequined net combined with white silk.
Mrs. J. A. Rigdon—White silk mulle.

S.

Mrs. George L. Sauter—Black net over taffeta; diamonds.
Miss Bessie Shay—White mulle and lace.
Mrs. T. J. Shay—Black net spangled with sequins.
Miss Jane Sheehan—Pink and gray taffeta.
Miss Margaret Sheehan—White organdie, Valenciennes lace and satin ribbons.
Miss Nellie Sheehan—Jetted net over black silk and pink satin.
Mrs. Richard R. Stone—White d'esprit over white silk, blue velvet trimmings.
Mrs. L. L. Schleisinger—Black sequined net over silk.
Mrs. M. V. Sheridan—Black net trained over satin; diamonds and point lace.
Mrs. Charles Mather Smith—Black net and jet trimmings; diamonds.
Miss Spurck of Peoria—Gray silk.
Mrs. Alexander Sullivan—Black velvet princess gown edged with sable; old lace and diamonds.

T.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson—Organdie over blue taffeta, white lace and violets.
Mrs. Owen Traynor—Point de Venise lace over yellow mousseline du soie.
Miss Nettie Tuohy—Nile green embroidered chiffon; pink roses.
Mrs. J. A. Twining—Black lace over taffeta; diamonds.

V.

Miss Frances Valentine—Blue silk poplin, lemon point lace; pearls and diamonds.
Mrs. W. Voebrink—White broadcloth and lace; pink roses.

W.

Miss Wagner, Dayton, O.—Pink crêpe du chine, Mechlin lace; diamonds.
Miss Agnes Wallace—White tucked mulle and lace.
Miss Angeline C. Walsh—White and pink silk combined with lace; diamonds and emeralds.
Miss A. R. Ward—Striped flowered chiffon and lace.
Mrs. Ella M. Ward—Black spangled costume with cerise velvet trimmings.
Miss E. M. Westbury, Milwaukee—Black silk with trimmings of chiffon; violets.
Mrs. C. T. Whitgreave—Red silk with black velvet and jet.
Mrs. T. Wilken—Black satin and velvet with bertha of point lace.
Miss Isabel Wilken—White point d'esprit over white silk with yoke and sleeves of spangled net.
Miss Williamson—White mulle over pink silk.
Mrs. Frank H. Wing—Black sequined net; pearls and diamonds.
Mrs. R. W. Wolfe—Lavender silk and white lace; roses.
Miss Bess Wright—White mulle and lace.
Miss Emma Wright—White lace and tucked mulle.
Miss Ella May Warddren—Black satin covered with spangled net, pink velour trimmings; diamonds.
Miss Mervyn Winston—Pale blue tull over silk.

OCCUPANTS OF THE BOXES.

Those Who Watched the Dancing at the Charity Ball from Vantage Points.

The occupants of the boxes were:

3—Mayor and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Miss Mervyn Winston, Mr. Preston Harrison.
3—Mr. John R. Brown, Mr. George W. Tuttle, Mr. O. J. Dolan, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. J. W. Sweeney, Mr. W. H. Sizer.
4—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Raynaer, Mr. J. W. Dooling, Mr. I. J. Condon, Mr. J. J. Sheahan, Mr. P. E. Burke, Mr. W. J. Healey.
5—Mr. and Mrs. Levy Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Eckstein.
6—Mr. and Mrs. David S. Anderson, Mrs. K. C. Harrington, Mr. Russ Anderson, Mr. Arthur S. Harrington.
7—Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Rice, Mrs. Helen Conway, Mr. Edmund Kelham.
8—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thorndyke, Miss Lucile Fletcher of New York, Mr. William E. Wright.
9—Judge and Mrs. E. F. Dunne, Miss Kelly, Miss Whitfield, Miss Crawford, Judge Clifford.
10—Mr. and Mrs. T. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Reiley of Lima, O., Mrs. A. Driscoll of New York, Mrs. Franklin Rolfe, Mr. Hogan of New York.
12—Mrs. J. P. Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Plamondon, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Flemming.
14—Mr. F. S. Wright, Miss Emma Wright, Miss Bessie Wright, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Credon.
15—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Foley, Mrs. W. S. Booth, Mrs. J. W. Tuohy, Mrs. W. J. Marks, Miss Elsie Booth, Miss Jean Foley, Mr. Charles Foley.
16—General and Mrs. P. H. Sheridan, Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Mrs. S. C. Mills, Miss Bickford, Major Huggins.
17—Major and Mrs. Henry J. Raymond, Major T. C. Goodman, Miss Edith Goodman, Miss Ethel Goodman, Major and Mrs. A. L. Frost.
18—Major and Mrs. W. S. Patten, Miss Anderson, Miss Crutcher, Mr. W. C. Gamble, Lieutenant Anderson.
19—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sullivan, Miss Dennison, Miss Ellis.
20—Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Murphy, Mrs. Ambrose Plamondon, Dr. and Mrs. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Amberg, Dr. D. R. McMartin.
21—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. S. Rigdon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Howe, Mr. Monte Rowlands, Mr. George F. Weed.
22—Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ortseifen, Miss Cregier, Mr. J. C. Leyendecker, Mr. F. Leyendecker.
25—Mr. and Mrs. L. Schlesinger, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mayer.
26—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rend, Miss E. Rend, Mrs. John C. Carroll.
27—Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Clarke, Mrs. Mary R. English, Miss Singlar of Columbus, O., Miss Louise English.
28—Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Shuman, Mrs. C. A. Lehman, Miss Elsie Percival, Miss B. Farquhar, Miss B. Monheimer.
34—Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McCarthy, Mrs. James E. Egan, Miss Walsh.
35—Ex-Judge and Mrs. T. A. Moran, Miss Moran, Mrs. Smith, Miss Cunningham.
36, 37, 38—General and Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simons, Colonel and Mrs. Henry B. Maxwell, Colonel and Mrs. Edward T. Glennon, Mrs. Slavin, Colonel Francis T. Riddle, Major and Mrs. F. C. Bartlett, Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Dimmock, Captain James J. Healy, the Misses Greenlee, Colonel Marcus Kavanagh.
39—Mr. John Brennock, Mr. and Mrs. John Burke, Mrs. E. C. Ragor, Miss Brennock, Mr. John Ragor.
40—Mrs. D. F. Bremner, Mrs. William McCoy, Mrs. Charles Kane, Mrs. Thomas J. Gahan.

ELECTION AT CHICAGO CLUB.

Only One Ticket in the Field—Arthur J. Caton Is Chosen President.

The Chicago club has elected officers for 1900. There was only one ticket nominated, and the election was a mere ratification of the nominations. The officers are:

President—Arthur J. Caton.
Vice President—Rockwood W. Hosmer.
Secretary and Treasurer—Eliphalet W. Cramer.
Executive committee—F. Wyllys Rice, Charles W. Butterfield, John A. Spoor, James R. Walker, Charles W. Brega, Arthur D. Wheeler, Emerson B. Tuttle.

Changes in Manitoba Government.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 6.—The new Conservative Cabinet is busy rearranging the civil service. It is semi-officially announced there will be changes in practically all the heads of departments in the provincial government. Most of the new men are already selected. Many of those they supersede have been in the service for years.

West Side Flat Building Sold.

David L. Frank yesterday transferred to Emily B. Dobbs the three-story flat building and ground, west front, 17½x100 feet, at the southeast corner of California avenue and Berlin street, for $56,000, subject to an incumbrance of $32,000.

Voters, Attention!

The Republican Aldermanic and town primaries will be held from 1 to 7 p. m. today.

If contemplating a California trip, save money and secure comfort. Call upon or address Phillips-Judson Co., 249 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

GENUINE

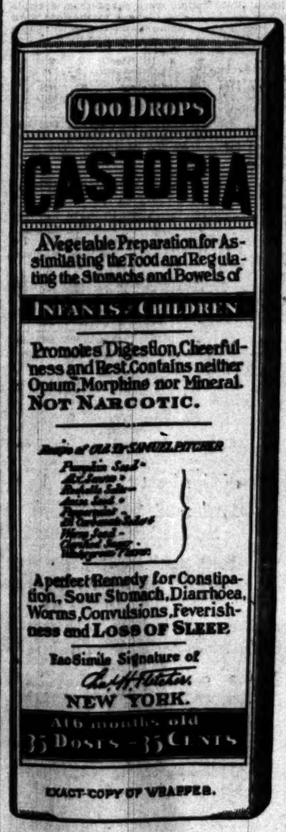
CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

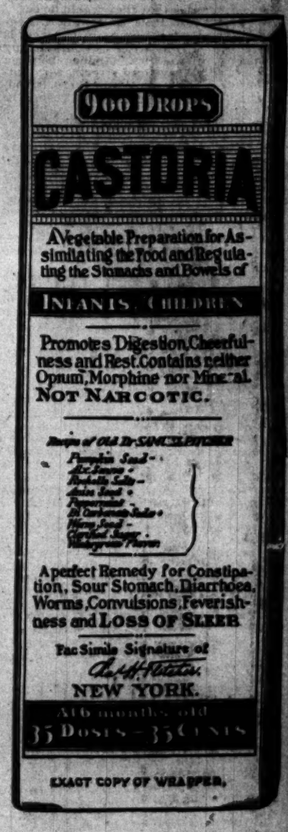
BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.



THE MANUFACTURERS of Castoria have been compelled to spend thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting Castoria. This counterfeiting is a crime, not only against the proprietors of Castoria but against the growing generation. Mothers should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher if they would guard the health of their children. Parents, and mothers in particular, ought to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*



In Use for Over Thirty Years.

THE GENUINE

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

CROWE IS NAMED BY SIX.

PRISONER IDENTIFIED AS A NORTHWESTERN TRAIN HOLDUP MAN.

Members of the Crew, the Tower "W" Operator, and the Montgomery Ward Salesman Recall His Connection with the Robbery of the Express Train on Oct. 13—Effort Made to Secure His Release Through Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

Patrick Crowe, who was arrested on Monday afternoon in Chicago, was identified yesterday by a half dozen persons connected with the holdup of the Chicago and Northwestern train at Tower W on Oct. 13, last year. He was then turned over to Sheriff Dimmer of Kane County and taken to Geneva. Yesterday morning Crowe was taken from the police station where he had been hidden to the Stock-Yards Station. Later Sheriff Dimmer and Special Agent William Riley of the Northwestern road were sent for, along with the four men who were on the train on the night of the robbery. The train crew were taken before Crowe and without hesitation identified the prisoner as the leader of the gang which committed the robbery.

Captain Lavin announced that a complete chain has been found, which will convict Crowe, and perhaps bring his accomplices into court as well. A. V. Drake, a salesman for Montgomery Ward & Co., said he had sold some dynamite to a man who corresponded entirely with Crowe's description, with the exception of the mustache. Crowe is now smooth shaven. The purchase of dynamite amounted to some twenty-five pounds, and it was shipped to Whiting, Ind., to Patrick Hogan.

Signs Name of Hogan.

The station agent at Whiting now says a man called at his office just before the robbery and inquired for the package. The station agent insisted that "Hogan" be identified before he gave him the goods. The latter claimed to be a farmer living in the vicinity, and said he had bought the explosive for the purpose of blasting out some stumps on his land.

Believing the man's statements, the agent turned the dynamite over to him and he signed the receipt book. The name he wrote was "Pat Hogan." This, the police say, corresponds in orthography with Crowe's writings as taken from hotel registers and correspondence. There is said to be no farmer living around Whiting named "Patrick Hogan" and the use of dynamite for blasting out stumps is unknown in the region, for the reason that the soil is thin and sandy and stumps are few.

Salesman and Crew See Him.

When brought before Crowe yesterday Salesman Drake was inclined to be cautious in his statements, but said that to the best of his belief the man he faced was the one to whom he sold the consignment of dynamite.

Four members of the crew of the fast mail which was robbed—Daniel White, the engineer; James McGrath, the brakeman; Frank Hopson, the express messenger; and Elmer E. Painter, his assistant—said they were certain Crowe was the leader of the hold-up gang. Then John C. James, the operator in Tower W, was brought in, and he completed the identification. The Sheriff then took charge of Crowe, who protested his innocence. Special Agent Riley accompanied the Sheriff to Geneva.

While the chain of corroboratory evidence was being woven around Crowe he lost his composure for the first time, and, turning upon the party, he cursed the men who identified him.

Habeas Corpus Writ Evaded.

A writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Brentano requiring the police to produce Crowe in court this morning at 10 o'clock if he were within their custody was served on Assistant Chief Lewis and Inspector Hunt at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon; but the move was futile. Early in the morning Crowe had been identified, and at 11 o'clock he was turned over to the custody of the Sheriff of Kane County, and when the writ was served the prisoner was safe in jail at Geneva.

Talks for Express Company.

Evidence against Crowe is understood to be in the possession of the American Express company, owners of the package containing $10,000 which was in the booty taken by the robbers. Staff detectives of the company have been hard at work on the case ever since the night of the holdup, though they had no hand in the final rounding up of Crowe. At the office of the General Manager of the company great satisfaction was expressed at the capture of Crowe and high praise was bestowed by Inspector Hunt and Chief Detective Riley. R. E. M. Cowie of the express company said he was ignorant of the details of the evidence, but he said he did not fear habeas corpus proceedings.

Pinkerton on His Record.

William A. Pinkerton has had a long acquaintance with Pat Crowe, and said of his arrest that if it should land him in the penitentiary for a long term it would remove one of the most desperate and dangerous of criminals.

"I have known for some time that Pat Crowe was wanted for the Northwestern train robbery," said Mr. Pinkerton, "but I knew of no evidence against him. I could have got him at South Omaha several times, but had nothing to do with the case. Three weeks ago we were looking for him for having a part in the Missouri Pacific holdup at Christmas time, and missed him in Minneapolis by two hours. I don't know anything about the evidence the police have against him, but I hope they've got him right. He is just desperate enough to do a thing like that. I would have supposed Pat Crowe knew more about the use of dynamite than appeared in that job.

Heard Of in Omaha.

"The first we heard of Crowe after the diamond robbery at 441 South Clark street, in 1890, was in Denver, where he went into Smith's jewelry store and grabbed several diamonds. He was arrested, Mark Watrous went on his bail, and he skipped out. Next in Minneapolis he went into a place kept by a colored woman and tore a pair of diamond earrings from her ears. Some time after that he wrote to us saying he was in the Milwaukee workhouse under a sentence, but that he could tell us about a train robbery that had occurred on the Burlington road in Iowa. He would do this on condition that we would go to Denver and fix up his code there. Crowe told a plausible story about the robbery. Four years ago, in December, I went to St. Joe, Mo., where Crowe had been taken, and made arrangements to have him tell who were his accomplices in the train robbery. I went to Denver to get his indictment dismissed there, but I made the provision that power to reinstate should be reserved. I had told Crowe that if he fooled me I would never let him go.

"On Jan. 1, 1896, while I was still in Denver, Crowe, with three companions, broke jail. Some time after that I heard Crowe was getting mail at the general delivery in Cincinnati, and two days after I asked Chief Dietch to arrest him he had him. We returned him to St. Joe, and he was sent to the penitentiary for three years. When he was liberated, Captain Mahady of our Kansas City office was waiting at the doors of the penitentiary, and arrested him on a requisition from Colorado for the Smith diamond robbery. His brother Steve, who spent all the money he had to get him pardoned when he was sentenced in Illinois, came to his assistance. He was liberated, and has been living in South Omaha ever since."

Explosive Is Bought.

Aurora, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Patrick Crowe, who is under arrest charged with being the leader of the holdup gang who robbed the Northwestern express train on the night of Oct. 13, was identified today at the Kane County Jail in Geneva by the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad stationed at Whiting, Ind., as the man who, under the name of Patrick Hogan, called for and received the dynamite purchased from Montgomery Ward & Co. in Chicago and consigned to him at Whiting. Immediately on his arrival in Geneva in custody of Sheriff Dimmer and two special agents of the Northwestern road Crowe was arraigned before Police Magistrate Ludwig, and his $10,ring was set for Feb. 16, under bonds of $50,000. The Kane County grand jury is in session and probably will adjourn until the set for Crowe's hearing. Crowe denies he was implicated in the express robbery, but will not tell of his whereabouts on the night of the robbery.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Nine years ago Pat Crowe was a street car conductor in this city. Later he secured the position of bartender for his brother, Steve Crowe, who operated a saloon at Fourteenth street. The brothers shortly afterward had a disagreement and Pat Crowe removed with his family to South Omaha. His wife is still a resident of that suburb. Crowe was employed for several years in a South Omaha packing-house, working only at irregular intervals. His Omaha record is not bad, as he apparently preferred to operate outside of his home town. When told this morning of the statement made by Steve Crowe that his brother was in South Omaha on Oct. 13 Chief of Police Donohue said: "There is no doubt that Crowe was in South Omaha about that time, though he will have difficulty in fixing his whereabouts on the exact date. Crowe is not wanted here for any specific offense, though he is strongly suspected of being implicated in the robbery of a Missouri Pacific train near a West Side suburb two years ago."

PATRICK CROWE, ALLEGED "TOWER W" ROBBER

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

New Ruling in Illinois Law.

"A corporation may have a residence in States other than that of its incorporation," said Judge Chytraus yesterday, deciding a point never before raised in Illinois courts. "The facts in this case establish a residence on the part of the Evans Marble company in this State. Therefore, although it is a foreign corporation, it is not a nonresident corporation, and the attachment of the Winslow Bros.' company must be quashed and the moneys in the hands of the Lehmann estate must be released."

The sum in question was $7,000, which Mrs. Augusta Lehmann, as conservatrix of the estate of H. J. Lehmann, had refused to pay over to the Evans Marble company, subject to the outcome of the attachment proceedings. The Winslow Bros.' company, Frederick Voes, and the Chicago Ornamental Iron company, all subcontractors under the contract of the marble company in the construction of the interior of Memorial Hall, Public Library Building, were joined as plaintiffs. Judge Chytraus said after rendering the decision: "The point which Attorney Hogan raised is a new one for Illinois. Having an established, permanent, and well-known place of business and officers within the State, and filing a certificate with the Secretary of State of our intention that permits the corporation to do business here, and having property here, may give the corporation a residence here."

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Kavanagh—193911—M. R. Harris vs. Jane Albert, vs. Alexander Albert; on ver., $270.—191490—G. H. Gurier et al. vs. O'Brien Dairy Co.; on ver., $402.43.

Judge Stough—203109—Charles M. Hardy vs. G. P. C. A. Vilsort; on ver. for plf., $70; appl.

Judge Tuley—202994—Joseph Gallie et al vs. John Gazzolo; on ver., $547.50.—151572—Dionzo P. Daniels vs. Champion Cash Register Co.; on finds., $350.—202935—George Grant Lumber Co. vs. Sarah D. Noe; on finds., $797.34; appl.

Judge Clifford—193376—People, use of Henry Werth et al. vs. Loren Love, Hans Hulstrom and Charles Seip; on finds., $10,000 debt, $200 das, and judgt.; appl.—114008—Michael Ryan vs. Louis Hill; on finds., $75; set.

Judge Haney—202874—Peter Walling vs. Frederick Krogh; by defft., $296.—125469—Lewis Vanaski vs. Warren Spring; on ver., $500; set.

Judge Burke—176843—Ignatz Arkuszewski vs. G. H. Transit Co.; on finds., $525; set.—177587—William R. Ryan vs. Same; on finds., $3,000; set.

Judge Gibbons—200824—Martin Schoeneman vs. City of Chicago; on finds., $700.—193359—Wilhelmina Schoeneman vs. Same; same, $500.

Judge Smith—202556—Bridget Smith vs. City; on finds., $150.

Judge Wheatley—County Court—16995—V. T. Lund vs. Charles L. Rafoth; on finds., $8.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—1156—Neuman vs. Beland; def. dec.—1106—Thomas vs. Adams; def. dec. [final].—1720—Ormsby vs. Smith; def. dec.

Judge Chetlain—2434—Morgan vs. Morgan; dec. div.—190071—Kaften vs. Kaften; same.—1687—Langor vs. McCarthy; dec. sals.—2549—Sands vs. Rourr; def. dec.—2151—Baumann vs. Baumann; dec. div.—1701—Home vs. Home; dec. div.—2970—Cobb vs. Brach; dec. sale.

Judge Tuthill—10358—Dixon vs. Dixon; dec. div.

Judge Burke—1130—McRoberts vs. Simmons; dec. confg. comrs. rep. sale.

Judge Smith—10581—Sturtevant vs. Curran; dec. sale.—10657—Barrell vs. McKay; dec.—9345—McDavitt vs. Morrison; dec. sale.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

2861—Abraham B. Van Schoriok; liabil., $200; no assets; W. G. Wise, atty.

2862—Anton Hoerr; liabil., $400; no assets; C. L. Mahoney, atty.

2863—Joseph Lennon; liabil., $27,000; no assets; Willis Hutson, atty.

2864—Samuel Sherin; liabil., $1,800; no assets; C. C. Bartlett, atty.

2865—Henry J. Cordes; liabil., $13,700; no assets; W. N. Cronkrite, atty.

2866—Zachary T. Murray; liabil., $4,200; no assets; W. N. Cronkrite, atty.

2867—Lewis W. Clifton; liabil., $1,600; no assets; S. M. Booth, atty.

2868—Jacob Lowenberg; liabil., $3,300; no assets; R. J. Frank, atty.

2869—Charles A. Boushell; liabil., $5,800; no assets; J. C. Foley, atty.

2870—Thomas C. Kane; liabil., $5,200; no assets; L. B. Lantry, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Stein—Chancery trial calendar—1304, 1348, 3518, 676, 3122, 3418 on hearing.

Judge Chytraus—640 on trial.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call—191005, 3379, 129, 2870, 39, 3005 on hearing.

Judge Gary—Trial call—1870, 1875, 1877, 1878, 1882, 1885, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1789 on trial.

Judge Kavanagh—Trial call—7121, 4253, 1927, 4343, 1906, 7251, 1315 on trial.

Judge Hall—Trial call—3400, 3401, 2226, 2235, 2217, 2227, 2229, 2230, 3001, 665, 2235, 2239, 1926 on trial.

Judge Holdom—Trial call—4067, 2041, 4064, 3583, 5651, 2772, 5202, 5480, 4503, 5328, 2240, 2262, 2137 on trial.

Judge Stough—First call—401 to 500 inc.—Trial call—2292, 1044, 1139, 1463, 1575, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1581, 1584, 1585, 1607, 1667, 1670, 1672, 112, 964 on trial.

Judge Tuley—Trial call—5894, 5405, 5560, 4088, 5840, 5616, 5627, 5638, 5660, 5671, 5682, 5704.

Judge Thompson—4526 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—No court.

Judge Clifford—Chancery calendar—10520, 6264, 6044, 17.

Judge Dunne—Chancery calr. 7584, 665, 9243, 4792, 1747(90, 8217.

Judge Haney—Trial call 1298, 3290, 2942, 216 on trial.

Judge Burke—Trial call 10102, 6876, 7638, 10080, 8306, 10290, 10333, 10377, 10388, 5766 on trial. Dec. in 5590.

Judge Gibbons—Trial call 5579, 2912, 5602, 5624, 5635, 5657, 5662, 5690, 5712, 5750, 5789, 5811, 5869, 5891, 5902, 5613, 5627, 5665, 5697, 6089, 6109, 6113, 5735, 6746.

Judge Kersten—Trial call 13096, 13327, 13411, 13457, 12847, 9171, 4184, 13468, 13479, 13490, 13556, 13590, 13601, 13665, 13676, 13687, 13731, 13765, 12941, 13807, 13974, 1-98; 13989, 13942, 13955.

Judge Wheatley—County Court—Motions of course, 81st.

Judge Lovett—County Court—City specl. assess. calr. 72. Legal objections only in 24004, 24005, 24008, 24009, 24014, 24016, 24018, 24019, 24030, 24042, 24040, 24041, 24042, 24075, 24076, 24003, 24078, 24086, 2493, 24100, 24102, 24103.

Judge Bishop—Trial call—4447, 5350, 6561, 4060, 5623, 5629, 5673, 5760, 5771, 5786, 5827.

Judge Batten—Probate Court—10 a. m. Call of the claim calendar from letter "M" to letter "Z." at 10:30—Estate of Martin Meier.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Grosscup—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—417.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States Circuit Court—Motions.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court—Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court—Branch No. 4—2350, 2012, 2013, 2614.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court—Branch No. 5—2031, 2035, 2005, 1997, 990.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court—Branch No. 6—Call not extended.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The February term of the Supreme Court opened today. Proceedings were as follows:

McCaffrey vs. Hooper; continued.

West Chicago Park Commissioners vs. West Chicago Street Railway; continued.

Smith vs. Rountree; motion to dismiss writ of error.

Sanitary District vs. Ray; dismissed with leave to withdraw record.

Mingus vs. Wistar; motion to dismiss writ.

Bradley vs. Drone; death of Louis Borr suggested and leave to make heirs parties.

White vs. Chicago; motion for supersedeas.

Knopf vs. People, two cases; motion to advance cause.

Maxwell vs. Durkin; motion for time to file abstracts and briefs.

Harts vs. Emery; continued.

Scott vs. Bassett; motion for time to file record, abstracts, and briefs.

Corbin vs. McKirk; motion to dismiss appeal.

Zelo vs. Bauer Grocery Co.; dismissed.

People vs. Tetherington; motion for leave to file petition for mandamus.

Rehearing docket:

Hudnal vs. Ham; motion for leave to file amended petition.

Ripley vs. Lowrens; motion for time to file petition for rehearing.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. on Wednesday.

EDITORS GATHER IN CITY.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS IN ANNUAL MEETING.

Latter Indorse Bryan and Free Silver and Denounce the Killing of Goebel in Kentucky at Their Sherman House Session—Judge Haney Addresses Gathering at Grand Pacific Hotel in the Afternoon — Both Organizations Elect Officers.

Illinois editors, Republicans and Democrats, gathered in Chicago yesterday to attend the annual meetings of their State associations. The Republicans met at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Democrats at the Sherman House.

The seventh annual meeting of the Republican editors was held during the afternoon with fifty-eight members present. Several papers were read and officers were chosen for the year. Politics was discussed only in a general way. Judge Haney and J. M. Closey of Decatur, a candidate for State Treasurer, both addressed the meeting.

Judge Haney was introduced by President Dustin as the Republican candidate for Governor. The Judge said he was grateful for the manner in which he had been referred to, but had no disposition to bar any other candidate because of the manner in which he had been introduced. He said he was willing to let the people decide with the aid of the country and city press as to who should be the candidate. He spoke of the wide influence and power of the country press and its influence for good in the community. He then entered into an explanation of the methods of work of the Republican organization in Cook County, saying an effort was made to draw out a full vote of the party in the primary elections; that the decision rested with the people, and that no boss or aggregation of bosses could control unless they did what the people wanted, and when they failed to do this they were wiped out. He said it was under this organization that Cook County cast over 236,000 votes for McKinley, and would cast over 300,000 votes for the Republican ticket at the coming election.

Congressman Reeves did not arrive in the city until late in the afternoon, but it was announced he would be pleased to meet the members of the association at his headquarters. The invitation was accepted.

Officers Are Elected for Year.

The officers elected were:

President—J. R. Stewart of the Champaign Gazette.

First Vice President—W. W. Lewis, Greenville Advocate.

Second Vice President—G. E. Sisley, Geneva Journal.

Third Vice President—B. F. Shaw, Dixon Telegraph.

Secretary—George C. Rankin, Monmouth Republican-Atlas.

Treasurer—A. R. Van Skiver, Streator Free Press.

Executive committee—W. G. Dustin, Dwight Star-Herald; W. F. Calhoun, Decatur Republican; W. R. Jewell, Danville News; C. E. Snively, Canton Register; E. A. Landers, Oregon Republican.

Delegates to the National Editorial convention, which meets at New Orleans next month—F. W. E. Babcock, Mareugo; Smith D. Atkins, Freeport; Charles Bent, Morrison; B. F. Shankland, Pontiac; W. R. Jewell, Danville; F. E. Pinkerton, Clinton; C. E. Snively, Canton; John R. Camp, Bushnell; J. A. Cousley, Alton.

Democratic Editors for Bryan.

During their morning session the Democrats adopted resolutions indorsing W. J. Bryan and the Chicago platform and expressed sympathy for the Boers in south Africa. They also denounced the assassination of Goebel in Kentucky as a method of removing contesting Democratic candidates. Governor Tanner's administration was condemned as corrupt.

Then the editors elected the following officers:

President—John M. Rapp of the Record, Fairfield.

First Vice President—S. G. Thornton, Ledger, Canton.

Second Vice President—S. K. Strother, Courier, Taylorville.

Third Vice President—J. W. Lusk, Democrat, Monmouth.

Secretary—Edwin Beard, Times, Watseka.

Treasurer—C. J. Limpkin, Enquirer, Carlinville.

Among the speakers were General Alfred Orendorff, Springfield; M. F. Dunlap, Jacksonville; W. H. Hinrichsen, Jacksonville; Willis J. Abbot of the National committee, Judge E. F. Dunne, J. G. Johnson, Kansas, of the National committee, and W. L. Mounts of Carlinville.

Press Association to Meet.

The thirty-fifth annual session of the Illinois Press association will open at the Lexington Hotel today and will continue through Friday.

WILL FOLLOW DEWEY'S WISHES

Chairman Madden Goes to Washington to Learn His Desires in Regard to Entertainment in Chicago.

Chairman Martin B. Madden of the committee in charge of the Dewey celebration left for Washington yesterday to confer with Admiral Dewey on the details of his reception in this city. It is expected that the Admiral will arrive in Chicago on April 30. His wishes in respect to his entertainment there will be learned by Mr. Madden and followed by the committee.

The following Committee on Organization was named yesterday by Chairman Madden:

Charles A. Plamondon, W. B. Main, Z. R. Carter, F. H. Gade, Victor Elting, James H. Channon, Charles J. Vopicka, and Graeme Stewart.

Chairman Madden thinks that $50,000 will be needed for the celebration as planned. Mayor Harrison will announce the Finance committee next week.

ASKS $5,000 AGAINST AUTOCAB.

J. A. Webb Sues Illinois Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company for Accident in Michigan Avenue.

Suit was filed late yesterday afternoon in the Superior Court by which J. A. Webb asks that he be awarded damages of $5,000 against the Illinois Electric Vehicle and Transportation company. It is alleged that an automobile belonging to the defendant company, while running at a rapid rate of speed in Michigan avenue, struck Mr. Webb as he was driving in his carriage and unable to avoid the collision. The accident occurred several weeks ago. Mr. Webb is a ticket broker, with an office at 121 Clark street. He lives at the Auditorium Annex.

Furnace Manufacturers Meet.

A two days' meeting of the Western Furnace Manufacturers' association opened at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning. The stated object of the gathering is to discuss the trade outlook, but it is admitted the question of prices will receive consideration. The cost of furnaces was advanced a few months ago, but it is probable the old prices will be established in a short time. George Peck of Cincinnati is President of the association, and H. M. Reynolds of Dayton is Secretary.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Sealskin Coats will cost much more next season

here or elsewhere. They will cost, *now*, much more elsewhere than they do here—for good reasons. At the time of the occurrence of the London Fur Sale, last December, we probably owned MORE genuine Alaska Sealskins than any other furrier in the world. At this sale sealskins advanced 75% in price. Our wonderfully strong position in the sealskin market is easily appreciated.

We will make, to order, Genuine Alaska Sealskin Coats, 22 or 24 inches long, in any of our regular styles, for $168.00.

No other furrier in America can afford to make as good a Sealskin coat for the price.

We are also able to quote the lowest prices on Ready-to-wear Sealskin Coats, made in our own great fur factory. Examples:

Alaska Seal Coats.

1217, choice Alaska Seal, style Warwick, extra wide facing, 22 in. long, $600.

1218, choice Alaska Seal, style Hamilton, with wide lapels and cuffs, box front, 22 in. long, $225.

1141, fine quality Alaska Seal, style Hamilton, 22 in. long, box front and wide revers, $400.

1213, choice quality Alaska Seal, style Eglinton, box front, 24 in. long, $235.

1205, choice Alaska Seal, French finish, style Eglinton, box front, 24 in. long, $225.

1221, very choice quality Alaska Seal, style Eglinton, box front, 22 in. long, $250.

1032, very choice Alaska Seal, style Hamilton, box front, 26 inches long, with wide lapels and extra wide facing, $235.

1204, choice Alaska Seal, style Eglinton, 24 in. long, box front, latest sleeves, back and collar, $235.

1243, good quality Alaska Seal, 24 in. long, box front, latest sleeves and collar, $200.

1231, very choice Alaska Seal, 24 in. long, style Eglinton, box front, with cuffs, plain brown all silk satin lining, $225.

1149, choice quality Alaska Seal, box front, latest collar and sleeve with deep cuffs, 24 in. long, $235.

1138, choice Alaska Seal, style Eglinton, 22 in. long, box front, $225.

1221, very choice Alaska Seal, 22 in. long, box front, latest style sleeves, collar and back, $250.

Fancy Garments.

1391, choicest dark Nova Scotia Mink Coat, 22 in. long, reduced from $450 to $250.

2190, choicest Brown Marten Cape, 28 in. long, yoke of Persian Broadtail, Marten top collar, 36 in. Marten Boa, ornamented with tails and claws, reduced to $175.

1634, fine Alaska Seal Cape with flounce, 22 in. long, reduced from $140 to $75.

2015, very dark Mink Cape, Wanda style, made by Grunwaldt, Paris, reduced from $300 to $250.

Silk Petticoats at Special Prices

The season's handsomest styles are annually gathered for this February Sale. The leaders among petticoat producers in America and in Paris contribute to the showing. The prices are purposely made "the lowest of the year." This is certainly "the" time to buy a Silk petticoat.

The assortment is wonderful; black and colored silk—corded ruffles—tucks—narrow ruffles—accordion plaits—graduated flounces—Van Dyke points—hemmed and pinked ruffles:

500 Petticoats at $5.00; 470 Petticoats at $6.95;
850 Petticoats at $7.50; 145 Petticoats at $8.75;
580 Petticoats at $10.00; and others up to $100.00.

Every Petticoat the best to be had in Chicago for the money.

and Floor, Main Bldg.

Babies' Things at special prices.

Another Annual Sale—of great interest to mothers—meaning extra values in Infants' Garments, etc., of dainty and dependable kind.

Infants' Long Nainsook Slips, hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves, 45c

Infants' Nainsook Gowns, open down front, two clusters of five tucks, embroidery edge on neck and sleeves, 50c.

Infants' Long Dresses, square yoke, four cluster tucks, 4 rows of hemstitching, turn-over collar and cuffs, one row hemstitching and embroidery edge, 75c.

Infants' Long Nainsook Skirts, cluster five tucks, embroidery ruffle, 85c.

Infants' Long Nainsook Skirts, cluster tucks, deep hem, 45c.

Infants' reefers, box front, pointed sailor collar, braid trimmed, in cardinal and navy; sizes 2 and 3 years, $1.25.

Infants' Short Nainsook Dresses, sizes 6 mos. to 3 yrs., bishop style, two hemstitched tucks and hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves, 50c; nainsook, square yoke, four cluster tucks, three embroidery insertions, embroidery edge on neck and sleeves, 68c; nainsook, pointed yoke of six cluster tucks and three rows feather-stitching, hemstitched ruffle on yoke, neck and sleeve, 75c.

Infants' Long Coats of Bedford cord, square collar, deep ruffle, three rows braid trimming, $2.25.

Infants' Long Flannel Skirts, silk embroidery scallop, dot above, 95c.

Flannelette Garments.

Extra values selected from a stock which has no equal in Chicago.

Flannelette Gowns.

Pink and Blue Flannelette, pointed yoke, trimmed with braid, collar and cuffs, $1.50.

Pink and Blue Flannelette, white yokes, with torchon lace, collar and cuffs, trimmed with lace, $1.75.

Checked Flannelette, round yoke, hand emb. scallops—collar and cuffs, $2.25.

Flannelette Skirts.

Striped and Checked Flannelette, plain hem, 50c.

Pink and Blue Flannelette, torchon lace edge, 85c.

Pink and Blue Flannelette, torchon insertion and edge, $1.25.

Pink and Blue Striped Flannelette, ruffle, with silk emb. edge, $1.50.

Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear at special prices.

Flannelette Skirts on bands, ruffle, torchon edge, sizes 2 to 14 years, 40c to 50c.

Misses' and Children's Linen Petticoats, umbrella ruffle with underlay, sizes 10 to 16 years, 65c to 85c.

Misses' and Children's Silk Petticoats, umbrella style with two small ruffles, sizes 8 to 16 years, $4.65 to $4.95.

Cambric Gowns, bishop style, embroidery beading and edge on neck and sleeves; sizes 1 to 16 years; 45c to 75c.

Muslin Drawers, deep ruffle, hemstitched hem, sizes 2 to 16 years, 28c to 45c.

Skirts on bands, deep flounce, embroidery ruffle, sizes 2 to 16 years, 45c to 75c.

Men's Suits, Overcoats and Trousers.

A Special Clearance of Small Lots

of the best-tailored, best-fitting, best-in-every-way, Ready-to-wear Clothing ever sold—at very low clearance prices.

$32 and $35 Finest Suits reduced to $25. $25 and $28 Suits and Overcoats reduced to $20.

$20 and $22 Suits and Overcoats reduced to $15. $9 and $10 Trousers reduced to $7.

$7.50 and $8 Trousers reduced to $6. $6.50 and $7 Trousers (1,200 pairs) reduced to $5.

Proportionate reductions on the less expensive Suits, Overcoats and Trousers sold in Basement department.

DIES AFTER INQUEST ON WIFE.

Patrick Casey Passes Away Within Half an Hour of the End of the Coroner's Investigation.

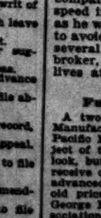
Patrick Casey, 3644 Union avenue, died at Mercy Hospital yesterday, half an hour after the inquest over the body of his wife was finished. On Jan. 20 Mrs. Casey inhaled gas from a defective stove and was taken to Mercy Hospital. Her husband, 68 years old, went to see her on that day, and it is thought he boarded the wrong car on his way home. He went down Cottage Grove avenue and was found later by the police of the Kensington Station lying in a prairie, his hands and feet frozen. Mrs. Casey died on Feb. 3.

Voters, Attention!

The Republican Aldermanic and town primaries will be held from 1 to 7 p. m. today.

"A Perfect Food"
"Preserves Health"
"Prolongs Life"

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA



"Known the world over. . . . Received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer."—*Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*

Trade-Mark on Every Package

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Established 1780.

REVELL'S.

A Manufacturer's Stock of

Upholstered Rockers

Reduced from $12.00 to **$7.50**

Large Parlor Rockers, stand 3 ft. 3 in. high, and upholstered in figured tapestry seat and back, hand carved and polished, high comfortable arms, well braced and durable. Full spring seat. Golden oak or flemish finish. Worth $12.00, reduced to $7.50.

Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

AS SUNDAY TRIBUNE "Want" Ads are to "Want" ads in other Sunday papers so are Daily Tribune "Want" ads to "Want" ads in other daily newspapers.

Only One Can Be

Best

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Challenges that there are none

Purer, Older or of such

Delightful Flavor.

FRED G. STANLEY, Representative,
65 Hartford Building, Chicago.

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager

TOMORROW AT 10 A. M.,

We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION for account Fire Underwriters, at our salesrooms, 207 and 209 Madison-st., Chicago, the entire salvage of

GRIGGS, COOPER & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Wholesale Grocers, consisting of

10,000 Cases Canned Vegetables and Fruits.
1,500 Brls. Fish in Mackerel, Trout, Whitefish, Herring, Bloaters, Codfish, Etc.
3,000 Cases of Assorted Groceries.
500 Bags Coffee. 50 Barrels Sugar.

And a large quantity of Tea, Extracts, and Grocers' Sundries.

Stock now on exhibition.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency

NOTICE!

WE ANNOUNCE our annual after-inventory clearance sale of Manufactured Furs at prices which will sell them. Fur Jackets, Capes, Derby Collars, Cluster Scarfs, Caps, Gloves, Rugs, Robes, etc., in all reliable furs, all go at a sweeping discount on regular prices. A number of handsome model garments in Sealskin, Persian Lamb, Hudson Bay Otter and Broadtail will be sacrificed to close. Our loss is your gain. Quick action needed to secure best selections. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 187 and 189 State-st. Sign of the Knox Hats.

SCHOLLE'S

Upholstering and Mattress making has made this store famous.

222 Wabash-av. 2nd Adams-st.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR SPORTING NEWS

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

MAY ADOPT THE BARTHOLDT IDEA

Missourians in the House to Make Further Effort for Sewage Commission.

DESIRE TO INVESTIGATE.

Sentiment Approves the Bill, but Not the Tactics of Its Sponsor.

QUAY BLOCKED BY DELAY.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.

Further Effort for Sewage Commission.

Members of the Missouri delegation are not satisfied with the knockout blow they received yesterday on the bill for a commission to investigate the pollution of river water by sewage where the interests of more than one State are involved. Mr. Bartholdt of St. Louis will make another attempt to have his measure adopted, and if the views of his associates count for anything, he will be successful.

Representative Lorimer and other members of the Illinois delegation are of the opinion that the scheme will be brought before the House again, and some of them incline to the belief that it will be adopted.

When the bill was considered yesterday it was under suspension of the rules and required a two-thirds vote to secure its adoption. Now, however, the Missouri members propose to take it up in the regular order, so that only a majority vote will be required to pass it.

Notwithstanding the vote of yesterday there is a strong desire to investigate the question as to whether sewage really does pollute river water.

As stated in these dispatches, the measure was defeated more as a rebuke to the tactics employed by Mr. Bartholdt than to the merits of the bill. It is an extremely difficult matter to secure a two-thirds vote for any measure except for claims unless the majority party has been committed to it in advance. This was not done in the case of the Bartholdt bill, but there are many who believe that when it comes up again there will be no difficulty in having it adopted.

"I am against the construction of a Nicaraguan canal," said Representative Foster of Ohio today, "unless this government has absolute control over it. I want it fortified and to be controlled by this government during the existence of war as well as in peace."

Senate Plans Ominous for Quay.

There was a series of significant maneuvers in the Senate today, supposed to have a direct bearing adverse to the interests of ex-Senator Quay. The vote on the financial bill has been set for Feb. 15, and the leaders on both sides developed a sudden anxiety today to press the debate on that topic to the exclusion of all others. Arrangements have been made, therefore, to discuss the financial question only every day until the vote is taken. This will cut out consideration of the Quay case for the time being.

After the financial bill is disposed of Senators Foraker and Cullom have given notice they will insist upon action on the Porto Rica and Hawaiian bills. It will take a long time to dispose of those measures. All these things give additional force to the belief current in the Senate of late that the Quay case is to be indefinitely postponed by failure to secure action.

It is said that a number of Senators who have pledged themselves to vote for Quay have reserved the right to vote against the question of consideration, and these Senators, it is said, though nominally favorable to Quay, have taken pains to arrange a program which will provide an important piece of pressing legislation for the consideration of the Senate whenever there is a disposition to push the Quay case.

The friends of the ex-Senator still claim to have a large majority of the Senate, but are getting rather disconsolate over the prospect of long delay, which is likely to be spun out until the time for adjournment in June, and this would result in referring the whole matter to the Pennsylvania Legislature again.

Crowninshield Orders Himself to Travel.

Some comment has been excited by the long absence from Washington of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. He is said by his assistants in the bureau to be on sick leave and the condition of his health, which is said to be broken by constant attention to official duties, including the vilification of Admiral Schley, is frequently reported from the bureau. The remarkable feature of the incident is that Rear Admiral Crowninshield is traveling at government expense. He is making an "inspection tour," accompanied by Mrs. Crowninshield, and has gone as far West as the Pacific coast. He has been heard from in various places where he has visited naval stations, and at last accounts was in consultation with the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station. His trip, according to the department gossips, has no real significance or importance. He is really incapacitated and deserves the rest and change, but they question the merit of having such a trip made at the cost of the department, with mileage thrown in. It amounts to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation ordering himself—as Crowninshield is able to do—off on an inspection tour.

"We must control the Nicaraguan Canal and be permitted to fortify it," said Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan. "If we are to spend our money for the construction of this great waterway it would not be satisfactory to the people if we are not allowed to fortify, control, and defend it."

Measure for Relief of Live Stock.

Today Representative Rodenberg of East St. Louis introduced a measure which has for its purpose the relief of animals used for food products while in transit. It provides that all railroads which transport cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one State to another shall not confine these animals for a longer period than thirty-three consecutive hours during the months of June, July, August, and September, nor for more than forty hours during the other eight months of the year, without unloading them for rest, water, and feeding for a period of five hours, unless prevented by storm or other accidental causes. In estimating this confinement the time during which the animals have been on board the cars of connecting roads shall be included.

When asked for his reasons for introducing this measure Mr. Rodenberg said:

"Under the present law the railroads are not permitted to keep cattle on board the cars for a longer period than twenty-eight hours. With the fast freight service cattle can be transported from points in Texas to East St. Louis in thirty-three hours. This necessitates unloading the cattle within five hours' run of their destination. They are always excited, and in loading and unloading them it becomes necessary to do a great deal of 'punching,' from which the animals suffer more than if carried to their destination without unloading. The cattle dealers say the bill I have prepared will result in humane treatment to live stock, and I will try to have it adopted."

Interest in Whittier Home Association.

Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Livermore, Senator Hoar, and a number of other prominent Washington people have become associate members of the Whittier Home association of Amesbury, Mass., which will hold its second annual meeting on Feb. 6. The object of the association is to restore the home as nearly as possible to the comfortable condition in which Whittier left it. The pictures, books, and furniture of the garden-room remain just as the poet left them, even to the sprig of heather on the desk on which he wrote the poem to Burns. It is said that no member takes a greater interest in the great poet than does Mrs. McKinley.

Delay in Specifications for New Battleships.

Much remark is occasioned by the adoption of plans for an elaborate laundry plant on board each of the new battleships Pennsylvania, Georgia, and New Jersey. The plans of these ships have of course been arrested by the controversy which has arisen over sheathing a subject which has been referred back to Congress, with the result that fully six months must elapse before the specifications for the ships authorized a year ago can be drawn up. But certain features which do not affect the contruction of the hull and other important characteristics have been agreed upon.

Among them is the arrangement for laundry work of officers attached to the vessels. The laundry work of the enlisted force will be done as hitherto by the men themselves. The officers' laundry will be a well-equipped institution, fitted with electrical machinery at a cost on each ship of $10,000. This is a luxury which will be heartily appreciated by officers, who have to depend upon arrival in port to get their laundry work done, unless they have it attended to by some of the bluejackets.

It is proposed also to enlist laundrymen, experts in that vocation, who will have a higher rating and more pay than the men behind the guns.

Entertained by Japanese Troupe.

Jutare Komura, Japanese Minister, opened the doors of the embassy to a large circle of friends, and afforded them entertainment through the offices of the Japanese troop which has been playing in the city recently. The Minister was assisted by his house guests, Consul General and Mrs. Uchida of New York. The performers were Mme. Yocco, Mr. Niaki, Mr. Watnabe, and Mr. Wada. The guests numbered 160, among whom were many distinguished people. In the company were Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller and Miss Fuller, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Attorney General and the Misses Griggs, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice and Mrs. Shiras, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Frye, Speaker and Mrs. Henderson, Representative and Mrs. Boutell, and a number from both Houses of Congress.

Officers of the navy gave a dance at the navy yard this evening, at which they entertained over 500 guests. The cartridge case factory was transformed into a ballroom, and the Marine Band furnished the music for the dance.

Jacksonville's Plea for Federal Building.

Senator Cullom has received a number of petitions from the people of Jacksonville, Ill., praying for the erection of a public building at that place. Already a bill providing for a building at Jacksonville has been introduced and Senator Cullom has promised to push it. It is not likely, however, that any public structures will be authorized at this session, as Congress will be compelled to appropriate several million dollars to provide for the increase in the price of material for the buildings already authorized. It is not certain, however, that no legislation of this character will be enacted at this session. Chairman Mercer of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will have a conference with the Treasury officials in regard to the necessary additional appropriations for buildings already authorized, as the figures submitted by Assistant Secretary Taylor are somewhat muddled and Congress does not know just what the situation is.

Says Kearsarge Cannot Be Ready by Feb. 20.

Rear Admiral Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the Navy, has filed a protest against the commissioning of the battleship Kearsarge on Feb. 20. He says the ship cannot be prepared for sea by that date. Constructor Woodward, who is charge of the work on the vessel at Norfolk, says there remain so many things to be done on board the Kearsarge before it is in readiness for active service it would be most unwise to place the vessel in commission before April 1. The delay is caused by the numerous changes asked by the officers attached to the ship and approved by the Washington authorities.

Baron von Holleben, German Ambassador, entertained a notable dinner party this evening. Among the guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Russian Ambassador, and others of the diplomatic set. Baroness Hengelmüller did the honors of the occasion.

Crumpacker Bill Likely to Go Over.

When asked as to the prospect of the adoption of his measure requiring the Director of the Census to furnish Congress with information to be used in apportioning Representatives in Congress, and which will reduce the number of Representatives in the South, Judge Crumpacker of Indiana said: "I do not believe it will be considered at this session. In certain quarters there is some sentiment against it.

"I have been consulting with a number of persons outside of Congress who are perfectly satisfied with the fairness of the bill, and who believe it should be acted on at once. It deals with a privileged question, and I could call it up at any time.

"It is almost certain, however, that action will be postponed until next winter, as the Republicans are not unanimous on the advisability of considering my measure at this time."

Senator Depew and Miss Paulding gave a dance this evening for the guests of the dinner parties of the evening. Those who entertained young people were Mrs. Bates, the Misses Patten, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. H. Leger, Mrs. Wallack, Mrs. Warder. One hundred and fifty guests were present.

Vacancies in the Naval Medical Corps.

It appears to be impossible to fill the vacancies in the naval medical corps. All of the places have not been filled since the civil war. This is due to two reasons. The examination of candidates is a difficult one and the conditions of service are not attractive to young physicians who enter the naval service. The junior officers of the medical corps, for instance, are obliged to mess and live with the ensigns, and at one time, until recently, they were classed on board ship with the cadets.

There are now seven vacancies in the corps, although there are fifteen acting assistant surgeons left over from the war force. They are the only acting officers of the navy and are permitted to be retained on the list by a special provision of law.

It is probable that another law will be enacted adding them to the regular establishment in a permanent capacity, making them eligible to promotion, which they are not now.

M. C. McDonald Withholds Forgiveness.

Forgiveness, says M. C. McDonald, 4501 Drexel boulevard, will not be extended to his son, Guy C., who married Miss Mary Ellen Flowers on Monday. "My decision to disinherit my son is final," he said last night. "The statement that he is going to Denver on a wedding trip is interesting. He has no money. I telephoned the shop where he is employed and was informed that he would go to work on Wednesday morning."

LOAN COMPANY TO QUIT.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS STOCKHOLDERS HOLD STORMY MEETING.

Attorney J. H. Kraft Makes Charges of Mismanagement and Neglect—Says Association Is Insolvent—Secretary Jesse, Who Is Made Liquidator, Denies the Statement—Lawyer Blames Him for Shrinkage of $19,000 in the Surplus.

After a stormy session during which charges of mismanagement of funds were made the 2,000 stockholders of the Illinois Saving and Loan association yesterday afternoon decided on voluntary liquidation. Dan B. Jesse, Secretary and General Manager, was selected liquidator. He said the association was solvent, its liabilities of $88,852 being covered by assets and a surplus of $6,500.

Mr. Jesse was elected liquidator by thirty stockholders and proxies representing two-thirds of the 2,739 shares of stock. Attorney J. H. Kraft, in opposing his selection, declared that he had obtained the proxies with a view of eventually assuming personal management of the finances of the association. Disagreement over the plans for the future of the association led to an acrimonious discussion. Daniel Hepp, one of the largest stockholders, said that Mr. Jesse by holding a position as cashier of the water office, which paid him a salary of $2,400 a year, had neglected the affairs of the organization, and that as a result it had lost chances of making money. Attorney Kraft declared that the surplus of the association had decreased in three months from $25,000 to $6,000.

Jesse's Statement of Finances.

A statement of the financial condition of the association given out by Mr. Jesse was as follows:

ASSETS.

Loans on real estate	$80,400
Interest due and unpaid on real estate loans	1,090
Premium due and unpaid on real estate loans	1,087
Loans on stock pledged	6,588
Interest and premium due on stock loans	321
Real estate owned	11,600
Master's certificate	800
Real estate sold on contracts	3,400
Taxes advanced	465
Insurance and other charges against real estate loans	356
Foreclosure costs	62
Accounts receivable	222
Due from irregular bondsmen	1,676
Cash in hands of treasurer	847
Total	$88,852

LIABILITIES.

Installments paid in	$67,178
Interest on installments	5,350
Prepaid 6 per cent stock	1,864
Prepaid 8 per cent stock	1,333
Interest on prepaid stock	51
Unearned premium	693
Accounts payable	910
Matured stock	4,630
Surplus	6,490
Total	$88,852

The trouble in the association was said to be due to the refusal of the directors to allow an investigation of the books. Then the dissatisfied members held indignation meetings, and as a result Mr. Jesse called a special meeting to consider the advisibility of going into voluntary liquidation.

Attorney Kraft Makes Charges.

The meeting was held in the association's rooms, 1115 Chamber of Commerce Building. The question of voluntary liquidation was placed before the meeting in resolutions which provided that Mr. Jesse be named as liquidator. Attorney Kraft immediately protested.

"Mr. Jesse is trying to run the whole thing," he declared. "If the resolution is adopted it will be without the moral consent of the majority of the members. Mr. Jesse has neglected the affairs of this association ever since Major Harrison appointed him cashier of the water office. In the last three months our surplus has decreased from $25,000 to $6,000." Attorney Kraft insisted also that the liabilities of the association were $120,000, while the assets were $80,000.

After three hours' discussion the resolution was adopted, and Mr. Jesse elected liquidator with a salary of $100 a month.

The association was organized eight years ago. The last officers were:

President—Charles W. Vail.
Vice President—Dr. F. H. Zinn.
Secretary—Dan B. Jesse.
Treasurer—Charles H. Ward.
Attorney—William Prentiss.
Directors—George F. Allmendinger, Russell S. Clark.

MRS. LAY FAINTS IN COURT.

Woman Charged with Assault with Intent to Kill Swoons After Leaving the Witness Stand.

The attorney for Mrs. Leona Lay, charged with assaulting Mrs. Gustave Wischman with intent to kill, yesterday presented testimony to show Mrs. Lay was insane at the time of the shooting. Mrs. Wischman testified that she had intended to kill herself with the revolver with which she shot her former husband, Wischman, and his second wife. She said he laughed at her when they met and that she knew nothing of what happened after that. Mrs. Lay fainted after she left the witness stand and then became hysterical, but finally was composed. The case will go to the jury this morning.

NO BANQUET TO CASTELLANES.

Reports of French Ambassador Entertaining the Count and Countess Declared to Be Inaccurate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—An authorized statement is made on the best authority that all reports concerning an alleged banquet offered by Ambassador Cambon of France to Count de Castellane are inaccurate. It appears the French Ambassador was present at an informal luncheon at one of the fashionable restaurants of New York, to which Count and Countess de Castellane were also invited. The affair was purely social and has been given an importance entirely disproportionate to its informal character.

WAR VETERAN TO BE A PRIEST.

General William A. Olmstead Takes Minor Orders in the Catholic Church at Notre Dame.

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—General William A. Olmstead, a veteran commander of the civil war, received the minor orders of the Catholic priesthood today at the hands of Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D. The ordination will be completed on Thursday morning. General Olmstead will be a member of the congregation of the Holy Cross. General Olmstead is commander of the Notre Dame Post, G. A. R., and a member of the Loyal Legion. Thomas Hennessey and Henry Biro also received orders.

CLERKS HAVE OPEN MEETING.

Members of Washington Council Entertain Guests—Are Successful in Sunday Closing.

Washington Council No. 17, Retail Grocers and Butchers' Clerks' association, entertained a number of guests last evening in the hall of the organization, Chicago avenue and Wells street. President Hugo Lesser delivered an address, saying the efforts to induce employers to close on Sunday had been successful. There are 350 stores in this district, and not more than five remain open. The district is bounded on the north and west by North avenue and the river and on the south and east by the river and lake.

Voters, Attention!

The Republican Aldermanic and town primaries will be held from 1 to 7 p. m. today.

PROGRESS OF CLARK HEARING.

Several Witnesses Before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—A number of witnesses were before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today in connection with the investigation of the election of W. A. Clark to the Senate from Montant. Among these were State Senator Cullen, State Representative McLaughlin, Ben Falk, and Harry Ringwalt.

Mr. Cullen testified that previous to the meeting of the Legislature Marcus Daly had told him that if Clark was elected to the Senate he should not take his seat and that his supporters would be denounced as bribe takers.

Mr. McLaughlin was put on to impeach the testimony of Speaker Stiff of the Montana Legislature concerning the sale of timber lands to Mr. Clark just before the opening of the session of the Legislature. He said that he had sold his land to Mr. Clark for $24,000, or much less than its proper valuation; that he made the sale through Mr. Bickford, and that in making it he had not discussed the United States Senatorial contest with Mr. Bickford.

Mr. Ringwalt told of a conversation which he had had with Mr. Whiteside before the meeting of the Legislature in which the latter had told him that there was to be a big sensation in connection with Mr. Clark's Senatorial race and that $50,000 would be spent in it.

During the day the letter from Mr. Bickford, which was opened in Mr. Campbell's office while in the hands of Ben Hill, was put in as evidence.

The committee declined to go into correlative questions bearing upon the legislative elections in Montana in 1899.

SILVER PARAGRAPH IN THE BILL.

New Section Provides for Bimetallism if Arranged on an International Basis.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Senate Finance committee today reported a new section to the financial bill, as follows:

That the provisions of this act are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetallism, provided same be received by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world, and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver.

When the committee met, Senator Aldrich, chairman, offered the amendment declaring for international agreement for the recognition of bimetallism. The Republican members manifested no surprise and the Democrats received the amendment with a smile. There was little discussion.

Senator Aldrich said in reply to questions that the object of the amendment was to meet the criticism that the Republicans had abandoned the position for international bimetallism taken by it in the St. Louis convention.

The vote on the amendment showed a strict division on party lines, Senator Jones of Nevada not voting.

TO RUSH FINANCIAL MEASURE.

Senate Arrangement by Which the Bill Will Be First for Discussion.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Until the financial measure now pending before the Senate shall have been disposed of finally it will be considered by the Senate every legislative day to the exclusion of all except purely routine business. This agreement will have the effect of cutting off all debate on the Philippine question or other matters except by unanimous consent of the Senate, unless Senators choose to discuss other questions in the time they devote to the financial bill.

Mr. Caffery [La.] concluded his speech on the Philippine question, holding that the United States ought to restore in the islands the status quo and then confer independence upon the Filipinos.

The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to, thus passing the measure.

A bill was passed extending the time for the commencement and completion of the railroad bridge across the Illinois River near Grafton, Ill., by the St. Paul and Chicago railroad.

TALK ON EVILS OF POLYGAMY.

Representatives of Religious Bodies Before the House Committee on Judiciary.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The rooms of the House Committee on Judiciary were crowded to overflowing today with the representatives of many religious, missionary, and social reform bodies, to urge the need of constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy. Among those heard were Bishop Satterlee, Episcopal Bishop of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, in behalf of the Presbyterian Church; Dr. S. H. Green of the Baptist Church; Mrs. Janes, for the Women's Home Missionary board of the Presbyterian Church; Miss Jennie Ackerman, traveling representative of the W. C. T. U.; Judge W. M. Springer of Indian Territory, Dr. John Dixon of New York, and Dr. L. A. Pootes of Brooklyn. The addresses were strongly condemnatory of polygamy, and many of those engaged in missionary work in the West stated that the Mormon church was systematically propagating the doctrine of polygamy, despite all denials.

DEBATE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Arguments in the House For and Against the Retention of the Islands.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Philippine question again occupied the attention of the House today, with a slight digression concerning the war in south Africa. Representative Williams [Miss.] presented an argument against the annexation of the Philippines, which was devoted almost entirely to the commercial aspects of the acquisition, the speaker holding that the absorption of the islands would be ultimately ruinous to the American producers of cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp, and sugar. Mr. Morris [Minn.] made an exhaustive legal argument in support of the right to hold and govern the islands. The other speakers were Gibson [Tenn.], W. A. and H. C. Smith [Mich.], Cochran [Mo.], and Neville [Neb.]. The general debate on the diplomatic bill closed today, and tomorrow it will be taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The government has been informed the Argentine tariff for 1900 has been adopted. Changes in unimportant, except that the duty on typewriters has been reduced from 35 to 5 per cent ad valorem each.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Henry F. Severens of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Judicial Circuit; Charles E. McChesney of Sioux Falls, S. D., to be agent for the Indians of the Rosebud agency in South Dakota.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas introduced an amendment to the currency bill now pending in the Senate directing the Secretary of the Treasury to keep constantly on hand an emergency fund amounting to $50,000,000 of United States Treasury notes, which may be issued to any citizen of the United States at a discount of 10 per cent in exchange for United States bonds, the bonds to be held for not to exceed a year and the holder to pay 6 per cent interest.

Gift to Northwestern University.

Mrs. Clara von Ende [illegible] of New York City, a former student at Northwestern University, has made a valuable gift to her alma mater in the form of ten large albums containing [illegible] German paintings. The paintings representing the university has been the [illegible] department of gifts from Mrs. von [illegible] ment of valuable page of these albums is [illegible] before. The title département at Northwestern [illegible] to the German ers a history of German art [illegible] the work cov- to the present time. [illegible] the middle ages

GRAIN MEN UP IN ARMS.

SMALL SHIPPERS MEMORIALIZE THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Want the Rules Amended Making It Unmercantile and Punishable by the Directory for an Association Member to Be a Party to Violation of Interstate Commerce Law—The Petition and Resolutions—Sentiment on "Puts" and "Calls."

Small grain shippers doing business on the Board of Trade are up in arms because of a belief that "the big fellows" are being given concessions in the matter of freight rates and in other ways where a railroad desiring to do so can favor one customer as gainst another. The shippers who believe themselves discriminated against therefore have memorialized the directors of the Board of Trade and would have the rules amended making it unmercantile conduct, and therefore punishable by the directors, for any member of the association to be a party in any way to a violation of the interstate commerce law. The petition looking to this change in the rules has been in circulation several days and was presented yesterday with about 200 signatures.

The preamble accompanying the resolution was elaborate. The presentation of the case was prepared by the following Committee on Freight Discrimination, of which John S. Carpenter of Montague & Co., is chairman:

Charles D. Irwin,	Joseph Gregz.
J. W. Parsall,	W. C. Erwin,
Roswell F. Fish,	James Creighton,
E. H. Noyes,	B. F. Stribien,
A. D. Lord.	George R. Nichols.

Text of Resolutions.

Accompanying the memorial were the following resolutions, the entire matter being referred to the Transportation committee:

Resolved, That it is the opinion and desire of the undersigned that an immediate effort be made to prevent favoritism, particularly in the matter of discrimination in freight rates, to the end that present abuses may be corrected by demanding additional Congressional and legislative action.

Resolved, That all railroad transfer elevators or public transfer houses should be the property of and wholly managed by railroad companies in interest and not controlled or managed by or be the property of private individuals or corporations.

Resolved, That it would result in great benefit to the trade at large if the Interstate Commerce commission would select a representative in Chicago, whose duty it would be to investigate such violations of the act to regulate commerce as might be brought to his attention and report the same to the Interstate Commerce commission, and otherwise keep the commission informed on transportation conditions and abuses.

Resolved, That the undersigned respectfully request the Board of Directors to present to the association for ballot the following amendment to rule 55 of the rules of the Board of Trade:

"Section 28. It shall be deemed unmercantile conduct and punishable as such for a member of the association to make himself a party to any transaction in which a violation of the interstate commerce law is contemplated or involved."

"Put" and "Call" Sentiment.

Members of the Board of Trade who want to deal in "puts" and "calls," but do not want to run any risk of creating trouble for themselves with the directors, tried to get some comfort from that body by inquiry whether they would claim the right to discipline members for sending orders out of the State to buy or sell "puts" and "calls." There were rumors on the floor that a New York house with a Chicago office had made a bid for the business and that a Chicago firm intended opening a branch office at Milwaukee to handle it. The rumors created some indignation on the part of members of the directory. R. G. Chandler said:

"I do not believe it would be illegal under the State law to send an order to trade in puts or calls out of the State, but this board by a large majority has adopted a rule prohibiting such practices and it would be a dishonorable act for a member to try to evade the rule."

President Warren declared he was not going to answer any hypothetical questions, and the directors as a body took the same ground when a petition from one member asking for a ruling on the matter was presented. The petition was placed on file and the name of the member signing it was withheld.

PLATT DENIES THE STORY.

New York Senator Declares Governor Roosevelt Will Not Be Vice Presidential Candidate.

New York, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—A Washington special to the World says: When asked tonight whether Governor Roosevelt would be a candidate for Vice President, Senator T. C. Platt said emphatically:

"No, sir. The talk about Roosevelt for Vice President is all in the newspapers. There is nothing else in it whatever."

Coming, as this announcement does, at a time when there seems to be some uncertainty as to whether Roosevelt will be presented to the Republican convention as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, the statement of Senator Platt is doubly important.

Before the close of the current week President McKinley's running mate will undoubtedly have been determined upon. The President has only two names under consideration, Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia and former Secretary of the Interior C. N. Bliss of New York. It is thought Senator Elkins is the favorite.

SAYS BOERS RECRUIT HERE.

Berthold Rosenthal States That Men Are Enlisted in Chicago and That 600 Will Leave Soon.

Berthold Rosenthal, who has been in Chicago for a short time in connection with the management of a theatrical company, says there are two Boer recruiting agencies now in operation here and that within a short time 600 men will sail from New York to join the Boer forces. Mr. Rosenthal formerly was an officer in the German army, and was stationed at Cologne, Germany.

While he would not indicate the locations of the agencies, he said one of them was in charge of a General Buttler, a Boer officer, and that Germans were being enlisted. He said those in charge of the work are not apprehensive of any interference from the police, and fear only United States secret service officers.

He said the men who sail from New York will be provided with money to pay their passage, so as to avoid arousing any suspicions as to their character, and are to receive $50 a month for their services.

URGES FILTER IN EVERY HOUSE.

Evanston Water Committee Suggests Installing Thousands at 50 Cents Each a Month.

The installation of a filter in every house, flat, school, and public building was advised by the Water committee at the Evanston City council last evening. According to the plan the city is to rent the filters for twelve years at $20,000 a year. The monthly rental for each filter would be 50 cents. A municipal filtering scheme, the committee figured, would cost the city $900,000 for twenty years, and any extension of the tunnel would be valueless, as the water is as bad a mile beyond the intake as at it. Of the condition of the water the committee reported: "Not only is there sewage contamination at all times, but the quality of the water is constantly deteriorating." The Council will take definite action on the matter in two weeks.

Guayamas Disputes Yaqui Story.

Guayamas, Mexico, Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Telegram from Hiebes rank fake. No fight has taken place since Jan. 18, when Yaquis defeated with heavy loss. Over 1,000 prisoners taken. General Torres not killed. Indian trouble all over, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Santa Teresa not in Mexico

ALFREDO MONTEVERDE.
W. E. GODMAN.

FILES ANSWER TO ST. LOUIS.

Sanitary District Replies to the Missouri City's Petition to Stop the Drainage Canal's Flow.

The Sanitary District of Chicago, through its attorney, John C. Black, yesterday filed its answer in the United States Circuit Court to the bill of complaint filed on Jan. 16 by the City of St. Louis.

It is denied in the answer that the natural flow of the sewage is into the Chicago River and Lake Michigan. The complaint of St. Louis that the sewage will flow through the canal and poison or pollute its water supply is ridiculed by the Drainage Trustees.

The defendant offers the suggestion that at a cost of $1,000,000 it will be possible for the complainant to connect its intake and water-works with the Missouri River at a point above the latter's junction with the Mississippi, or above the drainage canal flow.

It is set up as a defense also that the complainant has slept on its rights, failing to ask for an injunction until the work was finished.

In answer to the charge that the canal was opened without legal authority the defendant exhibits the permit granted by Governor Tanner. It is claimed that the Chicago River is robbed of all deleterious qualities by natural processes. It is denied that the flow of the water will carry filth from the bed of Lake Michigan to the St. Louis water-works system.

The matter will come up before Judge Kohlsaat on Saturday.

Wants to Dump Into Lake.

President Boldenweck will ask Health Commissioner Reynolds today for permission to dump the material dredged from the South Branch into the lake instead of the lake-front basin. The section to be deepened is one of the foulest in the South Branch, and it is believed the city will withhold permission.

Wixford Denies St. Louis' Claims.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—John N. Wixford, who resigned recently as chemist of the St. Louis Water department because he could not assist conscientiously in making a case against Chicago, declared this evening that the sewage from the drainage canal will not affect St. Louis' drinking water in the least.

"In the first place, we are not furnished water directly from the river," said Mr. Wixford. "It undergoes a system of purifying at the St. Louis water works first.

"Then the water at the intake tower is essentially Missouri River water, and not Mississippi. If it should be Mississippi water, as is the case when that river is higher than the Missouri, a greater dilution of the sewage in it, and consequently a greater oxidation in churning, is caused by the river being up."

Mr. Wixford said the local authorities were making tests of river water taken from the Illinois side. While he declined to make affidavits for the Chicago Drainage board, he expects to be dragged into the case.

CHARGES POLICE WITH ASSAULT

William Sheehan Alleges He Is Attacked in Stanton Avenue Station—He Is Injured Seriously.

Mrs. Patrick Sheehan, 257 East Thirty-ninth street, will make formal complaint to Assistant Chief of Police Lewis, charging Policeman P. McGuire of the Stanton Avenue Station with having assaulted her son, William Sheehan.

Sheehan is in a serious condition. Dr. Leslie Schwab, 4458 Cottage Grove avenue, says he cannot predict the outcome. Sheehan is bruised badly about the body, two ribs are broken, and his face is lacerated in several places.

Sheehan and his father had trouble with Alfred Stephens, and the latter swore out a warrant for their arrest. When the son heard of it on Saturday night he surrendered. He alleges that when he was searched McGuire pretended to take a dagger from him. Sheehan denied ownership of it, and says that McGuire then knocked him down and dragged him to a cell. The police deny that Sheehan was ill-treated in any way.

MISS RUTH DOLPH MARRIED.

Daughter of the Late Senator from Oregon Weds Louis Thornton in New York.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The announcement of the marriage of Miss Ruth Dolph, daughter of the late Senator Dolph of Oregon, to Louis Thornton, son of ex-Senator Thornton of Illinois, in New York City last Thursday will be a genuine surprise to the friends of the young woman in this country. The first public announcement was to be given by cards, soon to be issued by the married sister of the bride, Mrs. Richard Nixon of Portland, Ore. The couple met a year ago in London. The bridegroom, who has extensive mining interests in Africa, is only 30 years old, but is wealthy, having a town house in London, another in Paris, and a third in Cairo. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton sailed for Cairo on Saturday, going by way of Paris to make a short visit to Mrs. Dolph, who is living there for the present.

ILL BECAUSE DOG IS LOST.

Marjorie Gallagher Mourns the Disappearance of a Pug—Rewards for Its Recovery.

Marjorie, the 3-year-old daughter of Patrick L. Gallagher, 2830 North Paulina street, is ill because her pug dog, Topsy, is lost. For almost three years the dog was her companion.

A week ago Topsy was sent to a dog hospital to have sore eyes treated. The doctor says a cure was effected and says he called a boy to take Topsy to the little girl in Ravenswood. The boy disappeared.

Since then the mother and father and grandmother, Mrs. Henry Schoellkopf, 208 East Chicago avenue, have searched and advertised in vain. Marjorie's mother tells her of the sheep that came back to Little Bo-Peep and a new hope springs up, but she is losing faith.

A reward of $5 will be paid for the recovery of Topsy and no questions will be asked.

ADDS INSULT TO SWINDLING.

Man Robs Josephine Fife, a Clerk, of Two Dollars and Calls Her Names.

Josephine Fife, a clerk in Petzold's bakery, 115 Fifty-third street, was the victim of a swindler yesterday afternoon. A man entered and asked her to give him a $2 bill for silver. She did so and he placed the bill in an envelope after giving the girl some change. When he had sealed the envelope she told him that his change amounted to only $1.85. He said that that was all he had and handed her what was apparently the letter containing the $2. He took his change and left. Then she discovered that she had an envelope with the word "sucker" written on a slip of paper, but no money.

EIGHTY WOMEN ON A STRIKE.

Employes at Libby, McNeil & Libby's Stock-Yards Establishment Quit on Account of Reduction in Wages.

Eighty women employed in the paint and labeling department of Libby, McNeil & Libby's Stock-Yards plant refused to work yesterday on account of a reduction in wages. The strikers met in the afternoon to discuss plans for a general strike of women employés, of whom there are 500.

Colder Weather Is Predicted.

While mild, fair weather will prevail today, a cold snap is expected by Professor Cox of the Weather bureau tomorrow morning. He was not prepared to say last night how low the temperature will fall, as that will depend on today's developments in the far Northwest, where zero weather now prevails. Snow flurries are expected.

LABOR STRIKE GROWS RAPIDLY.

Nearly 1,500 More Men Quit Work, Making an Army of 2,900 Idle.

MACHINES PUT IN USE.

Stone Yard Owners Return to Steam Power After Two Years.

SHOOTING AT PIANO PLANT.

Nearly one-half the members of the affiliated unions of the Building Trades' council who were employed up to Monday are now idle, and this proportion will be increased within the next few days. The strength of the contractors who are enforcing the new rules probably will be shown on Saturday, when the laboring men may be compelled to work the entire day instead of until noon, as has been the custom.

A conservative estimate of the number of men who walked out during the day puts the number at 1,455, divided among the various trades unions as follows:

Bricklayers and stonemasons	350
Building laborers	600
Stonecutters	300
Carpenters	100
Gasfitters	25
Steamfitters	30
Junior steamfitters	20
Structural ironworkers	20
Total	1,455

The foregoing are in addition to the 1,485 who quit work on Monday, making in all 2,940 men who have quit work in two days.

Many of the men were forced to quit work on account of strikes of other unions. The bricklayers and the structural ironworkers stopped operations on account of the strike of the building laborers and the steamfitters, gasfitters, and junior steamfitters were locked out by the members of unions when the plumbers failed to return to work after their strike on Monday. The carpenters walked out of their own accord.

Machinery in Place of Men.

Three hundred stonecutters at work left the yards in various portions of the city on account of the enforcement of the new rules. In many of the yards the employers took advantage of the strike to resume the operation of the machinery which has been lying idle for two years, under union ban.

All the men at work on the Butler Building, Randolph street and the river, quit at noon. The work on the Montgomery Ward Building is still going on, the George A. Fuller company, the contractors, having made no attempt as yet to enforce the rules.

President Sloan of the Independent Brotherhood Building Trades council declares that his organization has signed agreements with the contractors to furnish fifty-five hodcarriers and sixty-five bricklayers today. Both contractors and laboring men deny his statements.

Shoots at Union Men.

Pickets of the striking pianomakers surrounding the factory of the Newman Bros. Piano company, Fox street and West Chicago avenue, which, with the other piano factories, opened its doors in the morning, attempted to prevent laboring men from returning to work. They were dispersed by revolver shots fired by W. B. Nelson, a nonunion man. Nelson was arrested and locked up in the West Chicago Avenue Station.

Seventy-five pickets were in the neighborhood of the factory at 8 o'clock, and several of the men who attempted to go to work were forcibly dissuaded by them. When Nelson was approached by the pickets he attempted to argue with them, whereupon the strikers knocked him down. Nelson then drew a revolver and fired into the crowd, and, according to his story, wounded one of the men in the arm. The strikers scattered and Nelson, taking advantage of his opportunity, ran east in Chicago avenue to the police station. He was followed by W. F. Corston, a striker, and both men were arrested.

SING THE COLLEGE GLEES

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO CLUBS AT CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Large Audience Greets the Organizations and Is Liberal with Its Applause—"The City Choir" Proves a Catchy Number — "What Do You Think He Said?" a New Song That Makes a Hit—Work with Banjos and Mandolins—Names of Patronesses.

The seventh in the University of Chicago Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo clubs' series of annual concerts at Central Music Hall last night drew an audience splendid both in number and in enthusiasm. The musicians were greeted with cordiality, and the spirit with which the applause and encores were received and given evinced something akin to friendship between the audience and the clubs. The program in its entirety was a spirited one, the numbers being arranged to effect brilliant contrasts. The program follows:

PART I.

Apostrophe ..... Losier
Glee club.
March from "The Fortune Teller" ..... Herbert
Banjo club.
The City Choir ..... Parks
(Dedicated to University of Chicago Glee club.)
Glee club.
Gemito Appassionato ..... Walter
Mandolin club.
"What Do You Think He Said?" .....
Music from "The Sphinx." Words by J. W. Linn.
Mr. Millspaugh and Glee club.

PART II.

"My Lady Love," waltz ..... Rosey
Mandolin club.
"Could I?" ..... Tosti
Glee club.
Magnetic Waltz ..... Arditi
Mr. Bain.
"Poor Willie" ..... Atkinson
Glee Club Quartet.
The Minstrel's Carnival ..... Grover
Banjo club.

PART III.

A Basket of Chestnuts ..... Arranged by Parker
Glee club.
Gondoliers ..... Franz Reis
Mr. Robertson.
Over the Desert ..... Kellis
Mr. Sincere, '97.
"Adois Amor" ..... From "Arizona"
Mandolin club.
Alma Mater .....
Words by E. H. Lewis. Music by P. N. Mandeville.

Numbers by the Glee Club.

Although no club gained preëminent favor, the Glee club perhaps enjoyed distinction by reason of its combined advantages of catchy music and catchy words. The initial number—Losier's "Apostrophe"—given with the singers hidden behind the scenes, was the only serious number. "The City Choir" was rendered effectively. It was a song of comic words given with burlesque solemnity. The new song prepared for the concert was of the comic opera style and was called "What Do You Think He Said?" It won instant favor, the audience's applause being quieted only after a repetition of the verses. Basil S. Millspaugh sang the lead, rendering the Sousa march rhythm with good effect. The reception of the song at its initial offering has induced the club to use it in the future as a "stock piece." In the program the song is called "hasty pudding" music. The words are by J. W. Linn. A stanza of the song follows:

The merry Mr. Haughton came fresh from old Cornell,
He led a gang from Rhaca town to give the farmers a—
He thought Cornell would get eighteen, the farmers would get nit,
The Cornell team would never lose, for he was coaching it.

The work of the Banjo club was perhaps best shown in its piquant execution of the march from Herbert's "Fortune Teller." The banjos were played with appreciable unison.

The Mandolin club adhered for the most part to the serious selections. Of these "My Lady Love" was given with much expression.

Names of the Patronesses.

The patronesses were:

Miss Annice Bradford Butts, Mrs. William M. Darby, Jr., Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Mrs. Fletcher Ingale, Mrs. Frank A. Johnson, Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson, Mrs. Hugh J. McBirney, Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, Mrs. W. J. McCormick, Mrs. Andrew McLeish, Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, Mrs. G. F. Millspaugh, Mrs. Richard G. Moulton, Mrs. George H. Webster, Mrs. Lawrence Williams, Mrs. M. H. Wilmarth, Mrs. W. H. Aisip, Mrs. B. E. Ayer, Mrs. Joseph Bond, Mrs. C. M. Bregga, Mrs. A. J. Caton, Mrs. J. M. Dodson, Mrs. E. A. Eckhart, Mrs. John J. Gleesmer, Mrs. Samuel E. Gross, Mrs. D. G. Hamilton, Mrs. John A. Hamlin, Mrs. W. R. Harper, Mrs. M. M. Kirkman, Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat, Mrs. W. R. Linn, Mrs. C. Lytle, Mrs. Harry Sproll, Mrs. Byron L. Smith, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. George E. Vincent, Mrs. J. H. Snitzler, Mrs. A. A. Sprague.

The clubs were under the management of the following:

President—Clarence Alvin McCarthy.
Secretary—Ralph C. Manning.
Manager—Frigeis H. Robertson.
Assistant Manager—Dean Swift.
Leader—C. A. McCarthy.
Mandolin Leader—E. C. Andrews.
Banjo Leader—Francis D. Campau.

SERVES TYPICAL MAIZE DINNER.

Chief Chef-Elect Weiss of the Paris Exposition "Corn Kitchen" Gives a Taste of His Skill.

Henry Weiss, chef of the Auditorium Hotel, who will be chief chef of the "corn kitchen" at the Paris exposition, gave a practical illustration yesterday of the style in which the products of the "corn kitchen" will be served free to the patrons of that maize missionary institution during the exposition. The event was a corn dinner served to President Clark E. Carr and Secretary B. W. Snow of the American Maize Propaganda, both of whom have been named by Commissioner General Peck to supervise the opening of the kitchen, and to D. W. Willson, secretary of the Illinois branch of the propaganda.

It was a course corn dinner, and while corn was not the sole viand it constituted a part at least of every dish in the menu, which was as follows:

Corn soup.
Planked whitefish with corn croquettes, garnished with baked cornmeal in fancy patterns.
Sirloin steak with corn patties.
Fried corn mush. Cornbread.
Corn waffles, with maple sirup.
Steamed corn frumentum pudding.

There are some corn dishes which no white man has succeeded yet in making thoroughly well—corn bread and hoe cake—and to illustrate the edible possibilities in these dishes an old Virginia "mammy" and a New Orleans negress with wonderful skill in these two dishes will be part of the kitchen staff. They will be dressed in the characteristic plantation style.

Colonel Carr and Mr. Snow will sail on March 8 by the French line of steamers, taking with them the entire staff of the kitchen. It is expected to open the kitchen on April 15, and all during the exposition it will serve samples free to those who call. All the materials to be used already have been donated by manufacturers of corn products. After the opening the kitchen will then be in charge of Director of Agriculture Charles R. Dodge.

Social Economics Club.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Social Economics club in the La Moyne Building, 40 Randolph street, a committee was appointed to devise ways and means to raise money for placing delinquent children in good homes.

W. C. T. U. at Berwyn.

A branch of the W. C. T. U. has been organized at Berwyn with forty charter members. Mrs. J. L. Knies is President and Mrs. W. H. Tuttle Secretary.

HARRIS HALL ANNEX DEDICATED

The Rev. W. P. Thirkeld and J. B. Hobbe Deliver Addresses During the Ceremonies.

The annex to Harris Hall, the home of the Chicago Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions, was dedicated yesterday afternoon and last evening. During the afternoon the addition was thrown open to the visitors. Refreshments were served in the evening and then the dedicatory address was made by the Rev. W. P. Thirkeld, General Secretary of the Epworth League. James B. Hobbe, President of the school, also delivered an address. The annex doubles the capacity of the school. It is 100x40 feet, five stories high, and an exact duplicate, externally, of the old building.

ESCAPES IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

Servant Charged with Stealing from Her Employer Departs in an Electric Cab.

Molly Baldwin, a servant employed by Mrs. P. Nixon and Mrs. J. Bowers, 3528 Lake avenue, was before Justice Hall yesterday charged with stealing $70 and some clothing from her employers. The servant, the police say, rode away from the house in an automobile, which she summoned by telephone. She was held to the Criminal Court.

GOLD LOVING CUP FOR SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

The massive loving cup, made of eighteen-karat gold, to be given to Sir Thomas Lipton as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by American friends, is fourteen inches high, and stands on a green marble base of five inches, making a total height of nineteen inches. It cost $5,000, and this amount was raised by a committee of which ex-Mayor W. L. Strong is chairman.

The treatment throughout is in the modern Martele fashion. Three graceful mermaids form the handles, from which run sprigs of shamrock, rose, and golden-rod, emblems respectively of Ireland, England, and the United States, these flowers being treated in green, red, and yellow gold. There are three panels on the body, which are outlined by rich chased scrollwork.

The subject of the first panel is an allegorical seated figure of "Welcome" extending her arm toward a yacht approaching from the distant East, symbolized by the rising sun, whose rays with the reflection on the water form a decorative background. At the top is an Irish harp. At the lower edge of this panel is a ribbon bearing the appropriate inscription, "Amicus Amico" (friendly to a friend), the motto of the family of Bellingham.

In the second panel are the figures of Britannia and Columbia extending hands in the grasp of friendship, with a lion and eagle in attendance, while the sun in the zenith typifies the meeting of East and West.

The third panel bears the inscription chased in relief in flowing letters as though floating in the water: "To Sir Thomas Lipton, from His American Friends, 1899," and supplies the motive for the whole treatment. The upper part of this panel is decorated with seaweed, with mermaids playing upon harps.

At the foot of the cup the decoration includes dolphins, seaweed, shells, etc., with wreaths of oak and ivy, and the arms of Great Britain, Ireland, and the United States. Every detail unites to express the idea of friendship and cordiality.

The cup was made by the Gorham company, which turned it over to the committee at a banquet in New York last night.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY

THE TEST OF LOVE

F all the noble rivers that go bounding to the sea, none is more splendid than the Columbia. Its pineclad banks give a majestic setting for its silver stream. But why should it be called silver? At times it is the deepest green—deeper and more luminous than the heart of a jewel. There are hours when its cascades have a thousand colors, like mother-of-pearl. There are dawns, after the mist has lifted, when the broad surface of the river above the cascades is actually saffron or burnished gold.

Barbara Merriden knew it in every mood, and loved it whether it was somber with storm, or sullen in the harsh autumn days, or scintillant under the July sunshine. She was as much at home upon the river as on the land; and the firm earth, with all its comfort and beauty, could never give her the joy that she felt when the current took her boat in its strong embrace.

She went to the river in her sorrowful moments as well as in her happy ones. She fled to it as to a friend. When George Caxton told her that he loved her she ran to the river to tell it of the blessing that had come into her life. But, some way, she did not feel the ecstacy she had expected to. The pleasure in her heart did not rise to meet the splendor of water and sky and shore. She had often looked forward to this hour as the crowning joy of her life. But with grief she discovered that the song of nature had a higher note than the love lyric of her heart.

Perhaps it was because the hour had been too long expected. George Caxton and Barbara Merriden had gone to school together. They knew every event of each other's lives. They had always been attached to each other. George had never thought of any other girl with emotion, and Barbara had long felt that she was destined to be his wife. She had said yes to his earnest question with gratitude and happiness, yet now, in the mystic hour by the river, with the sun shedding its last exquisite glow upon an unreal world, she felt a weariness of spirit at the moderation of her joy.

She was turning from her beautiful river, humiliated at the inadequacy of her own emotions, when she saw walking among the pines, with eyes fixed upon the distant glory of the sky, a young man whom she had never seen before. He did not see her till she was close by him, and then he looked with a start at the face of the girl, spiritual and exquisite with its deep emotional experience. He stopped and looked at her, rapt, as if she had been some recently embodied soul, created for this wondrous hour, and she stopped, too, enchanted by the eloquence of his face. When he spoke it was to say something remarkable:

"It is always mysterious and fearfully beautiful in these woods?" he asked.

"It is always beautiful here," she said, speaking as if in a dream. "And sometimes it seems unreal, and like—like a phantom world—as it does tonight."

Never before in her life had she spoken in the way that she desired. It was her habit to frame her speech in commonplace words.

"I should like to walk out on that golden water," he went on. "It seems as if it might bear one up, does it not?"

Barbara had a fancy, and indulged herself in it.

"It will bear up any one whose heart is light," she smiled. "But, mind you, it must have no care at all. It must be as light as ether."

"Would it bear you up?" he asked.

She shook her head mournfully, and he said in a voice that moved her: "And I should sink like a stone." It seemed impossible for them to part while that witch light gleamed upon their enchanted wood, and when the shadows grew gray they became a part of them—like shadows they faded from each other's sight.

That night when Barbara went about her duties and afterward when she lay in her bed she found herself happy with the elate and triumphant happiness of which she had dreamed. George Caxton, her promised lover, seemed a part of the work-a-day world. Her thoughts turned away from him in spite of her efforts to be loyal.

She felt sure she would meet the stranger again in the woods, and she did, many times. He was a writer by vocation. He even confessed to being a poet. He was not well, he said. The city had worn on him. So he can come for a long rest there among the pines. His name was Cecil Underwood.

Barbara found it impossible to resist the charm of his personality. He seemed to make the whole world over for her. In vain she struggled to remember the truth and patience and strength of her betrothed. He was too well known to her to be seen through a glamour. With austere serenity he insisted upon an early marriage day. He refused, apparently, to feel any jealousy at the constant companionship of his sweetheart and Cecil Underwood. And Barbara was angry at him for this, too.

"He has no sensibility," she said to herself.

One wild day when the wind cried through the tree tops and the waters lashed along as if in stress of pain, Cecil Underwood came to her in an imperative mood.

"You must come walking with me," he said. "The day expresses me. I have to speak of the torment of my heart and I will keep still no longer even at your bidding."

Barbara went out with him. They walked under the pines whose roar filled the world with their lamentings. They were silent, conscious of the storm within their souls.

"Let us take a boat," said Barbara when they had reached the river.

"No, no," he protested, but she seemed not to hear him and untied her skiff and leaped into it.

"Come," she said. He hesitated, but followed. As the little boat felt the lift of the waves the pain in her heart seemed to lighten, and she let the current carry her along unconscious of the passage of time. Suddenly Cecil cried out:

"The rapids, Barbara! The rapids! See where you have taken us!" She glanced behind her. It was true that the tossing white mane of the water horses was not more than half a mile away and the boat was quivering in the pull of their great power. Barbara smiled a little—it would not matter to her so much, she reflected, if her great problem were to be solved that way. But still, it was cowardly to die. She set her fine young strength to a resistance, rowing up stream and inclining the boat toward the southern shore. So absorbed was she in this task that she did not notice the man with her till she heard him crying with wild importunities to his maker:

"Row, Barbara, row! Row, girl!" Then, looking at him, she saw his face was corpse-white and quivering with fear, and the next moment he sank, an inert heap, at the bottom of the boat.

"Get up," she comanded, "and take the tiller! Get up instantly!" He obeyed dimly, shaking and sick with terror.

Barbara bent to her heavy task and made, by means of brave efforts, a little headway. But the wild river horses plunged on and dragged her at their heels. She was almost on the verge of yielding to their relentless strength when a boat shot out from the bank. It came toward her quaking skiff with magnificent momentum. Barbara recognized the occupant at once. It was George Caxton. A hideous humiliation filled her soul. She was almost tempted to yield to that tugging of the wild horses. She looked at the half-fainting, praying creature beside her and then at the approaching man. And a moment of Gethsemane came to her. Then, white and courageous, she renewed her efforts. A moment later a line was thrown to her. She made it secure. Then she in her boat and George Caxton in his began a struggle against the powers of the river, in which they soon conquered.

George helped the trembling Cecil to shore, but Barbara leaped lightly to land and stood there smiling strangely.

"I am thankful with a great thankfulness that I owe my life to you, George," she said. "It is a privilege."

She held out her hand to the other man.

"Good-by," she whispered.

"Pity me! Pity me!" he cried.

"I do," she responded. "Good-by."

He went slowly under the pines, walking feebly like a man who is old and ill. George looked after him with commiserating eyes, but Barbara was relentless.

"Give me your arm," she said, with tender graciousness, "we will walk home together, George."

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Hospital Benefit Entertainments Dividing Interest—Reception for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter.

Social events for today:

Mrs. A. A. Sprague, 2710 Prairie avenue, a musical, at which Mr. David Bispham will sing.

Mrs. John A. Roche and Mrs. George C. Howland, a reception at 4605 Drexel boulevard from 3 till 6 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayer D. Rosenbach, 4533 Prairie avenue, silver wedding celebration.

Chicago Athletic association, "Ladies' day."

Marriage of Miss Bertha Halle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Halle, to Mr. James Braun at the family residence, 3337 South Park avenue, Rabbi M. P. Jacobson officiating.

The coming entertainments for the benefit of the Passavant Memorial and St. Luke's Hospitals are dividing the attention of society people. That for St. Luke's is to raise funds for the free beds at that institution and will be given at University Hall, the Fine Arts Building, on Feb. 16. Mrs. Arthur Caton and a number of other matrons are among those who will take part in the tableaux which are being arranged under the supervision of Mr. Albert Herter, the New York artist. The entertainment, which is attracting much interest, is being arranged by Mrs. Arthur Ryerson.

Among those who will take part in the entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Potter Palmer on Feb. 23 is Miss Brega. The entertainment is to wipe out the debt on the hospital.

The Central Art association gave a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter yesterday afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock.

Mrs. John J. McDermid and Mrs. Charles L. Burlingham gave a tea yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. McDermid, 4032 Ellis avenue.

The Illinois club gave a euchre party for women last evening.

Mrs. Henry L. Pitcher, 874 Winthrop avenue, Edgewater, gave a luncheon on Saturday afternoon for her niece, Miss Evelyn Wright.

The third and last of the series of subscription dances for the benefit of the Chicago Charity Hospital will be given at Bournique's tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Chauncey Keep, 2825 Prairie avenue, and Mrs. Cyrus Adams will give a luncheon tomorrow at the residence of Mrs. Keep.

Mrs. David Strawbridge, Miss Strawbridge, and Miss Hetherington have issued cards for next Saturday from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Cohen, 56 Grant place, will give an at home tomorrow.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the West Side Department of the Young Men's Christian association has issued invitations for Friday afternoon. A sketch lecture on "Holland" will be given by the Rev. P. F. Matzinger. An informal reception will follow.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Schlesinger, 637 North Hoyne avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jennie Schlesinger, to Mr. Benjamin Grossman. At home on Feb. 11.

Incorporate For Stock Show.

The International Live Stock Exhibition company, recently organized by eight breeders' associations, took out articles of incorporation at Springfield yesterday. The object of the organization is to hold a live stock show at the Stock-Yards in December. The incorporators are J. A. Spoor, Da W. Smith, and W. E. Skinner. A meeting of the Aberdeen Angus Breeding association was held at the Leland Hotel last night to discuss the exhibition.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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Lord Rosslyn's departure for south Africa for the purpose of serving his country and in the hope of winning some such military distinction as will induce his fellow-countrymen to overlook his past indiscretions, which commenced with a racing partnership with Mrs. Langtry, and comprising bankruptcy, expulsion from Lord Derby's town house, etc., finally landed him on the professional stage as the "walking gentleman" of a provincial troupe, has suggested to the relatives of his fellow titled actor, Lord Yarmouth, now in this country, that he would do well to obtain leave of absence from Mr. Frohman and also sally forth to fight the Boers in south Africa.

Lord Yarmouth could not do better than follow their advice. For he needs rehabilitation in the eyes of his countrymen, even still more than Lord Rosslyn. They have never entirely forgiven or forgotten his appearance on the stage in the Antipodes in the rôle of a ballerina in the low dress, short gauze petticoats, tights, and wig of a premier danseuse. His bankruptcy, coupled with his failure to respond to the summons of the court to appear before it and give evidence as to his assets and liabilities, has not improved his position much, while it is generally felt that with the boundless opportunities of trade and industry in the United States he might have found some better means of livelihood than a histrionic career.

Lord Rosslyn's social position has, in spite of all his indiscretions, been to a certain extent saved by the loyalty and devotion of his beautiful wife, and likewise by the manner in which his sisters and half-sisters, the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countesses of Warwick and of Westmoreland, as well as Lady Algy Gordon Lennox, have remained his friends and supporters. Indeed, both Lady Warwick and Lady Algy went down to Southampton to see him off. On the other hand, none of Lord Yarmouth's people seem to be doing anything for him, and according to latest advices his father, the universally respected Marquis of Hertford, has declared himself either unwilling or unable to even attempt a compromise with his eldest son's creditors.

There is no doubt that if Lord Yarmouth were to betake himself to south Africa and to enter the service, no matter in what capacity, taking part in the campaign against the Boers, he would do far more to redeem himself in the eyes of his family and of his countrymen than by earning a precarious livelihood on the American stage in a country where he can hardly be said to have achieved much social or professional success. The name of Seymour, which is the patronymic of Lord Yarmouth, is so illustrious and has figured so constantly in the pages of English history ever since the twelfth century that it seems pitiful to find the heir of the chieftainship and to the dignities of this grand old family appealing in vain to rural audiences for applause from behind the footlights of a provincial stage.

General Sir Dighton Probyn is so well known and so prominent a figure in English life as chief of the household of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and has managed everything connected therewith for the last five and twenty years with such signal success, that the death of Lady Probyn at Sandringham excites widespread sympathy. Although the General has done no military duty since 1872, when he first joined the staff of the Prince of Wales, yet he may be described as one of the most distinguished officers of the British army, wearing on his breast that Victoria cross which is only granted for acts of heroism.

He won it at Agra during the Indian mutiny, when, while rescuing a native subofficer, he accounted for six of the foe by whom the man was beset, cutting down no less than four with his own sword and putting the other two to flight. Later in the same day he sallied out single-handed and captured one of the enemy's standards, killing the bearer and routing two native cavalrymen who were serving as its escort. Indeed, his own name and that of the cavalry corps which he had organized, and which was known by the name of Probyn's Horse, was famed far and wide throughout the length and breadth of India. He is a tall, soldierly looking man, with a long beard, now turning to white, and is so discreet, so tactful, and inspires such perfect trust and confidence that throughout his entire career he has never been the subject of anything save praise.

Lord Dundonald has attracted so much attention of late in connection with his command of a brigade of British cavalry in south Africa that it serves to recall to mind the mysterious "secret war plan" of a former Earl of Dundonald, the nature of which has always been the subject of much speculation.

The plan in question was first propounded by the grandfather of the present Earl in 1811. It was investigated by a committee sitting "in camera," which included the royal Duke of York, then Commander-in-Chief of the British army, Lord Keith, and the famous Admiral, Lord Exmouth. The committee agreed that the plan would achieve all that it promised, and destroy any fortification or fleet, but rejected it on account of its inhumanity.

When the author of the plan, who at the time had not yet succeeded to the Earldom of Dundonald, but was merely known as Admiral Cochrane, entered the Chilean service, the Prince Regent exacted from him a solemn pledge that he would never divulge the plan to any government but that of Great Britain. At the time of the Crimean war the same plan was again put forward, but was once more rejected by the British government on the ground of its appalling barbarity.

Its details remain a secret to the public, the mystery of which, in spite of all speculation on the subject, has never yet been solved. One is tempted to ask whether the present Earl of Dundonald knows anything about its character, or whether he would be disposed to see it become a feature of modern warfare.

Faculty Wants Degree Dropped.

The faculty of Northwestern University yesterday decided to ask the trustees to abolish the degree of bachelor of letters. The motion is to take effect in the spring of 1904. The degree is regarded by the faculty as useless, and the course now necessary to obtain it will be changed and merged into that of bachelor of arts.

The Weak Spot.

When a boiler explodes carrying death and destruction with it, every body says "Why: we thought it was strong enough: It must have had a weak spot somewhere!" When a man who has the outward appearance of being sound and strong suddenly falls a prey to disease, his friends exclaim: "why we thought he was all right: He must have had a weak spot somewhere."

The fact is, almost everybody has a weak spot somewhere. Death and disease are always looking for weak spots. If your stomach or your liver won't do its proper work, if your body fails to get its full nourishment from the food you eat, and your brain loses part of the sleep it ought to have, no matter how big your frame and muscular your limbs may be, you will give out; disease will find the weak spot, and nature will give way.

"I wish to say to the world that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved a great blessing to me as I firmly believe I should be in a very bad state now if I had not taken it," writes Mrs. Ellen E. Bacon, of Shutesbury, Franklin Co., Mass., in a courteous communication to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. "Prior to September 1897, I had doctored for my stomach trouble for several years, going through a course of treatment without any real benefit. In September 1896, I had very black spells and grew worse; could eat but little. I commenced in September 1897, to take Dr. Pierce's medicine and in a short time I could eat and work. I have gained twenty pounds in two months."

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LOCAL LIST IS ACTIVE.

CHICAGO STOCKS SHOW MORE TRADING THAN FOR MONTHS.

Movement Confined to the Various Industrial Issues—New Steel Plant Plans—United States Flour Milling Reorganization—Stated That Consolidated Traction Deal Is Being Settled in New York—Dividend Announcements—Closing Curb Prices.

The local market showed greater activity yesterday than it has for several months. The unusual volume of trading was confined to the industrials. Little was doing in the various traction issues. While the extra transactions were distributed generally among the various industrials, Biscuit common showed the largest sales. A movement which resulted in trading in 8,512 shares was credited on the street to the formation of a pool in the stock. The opening quotation was 87½. The high point was 40⅝ and it receded to 39½ at the close.

The steel stocks were features again in the New York and Chicago markets. Some failed to hold their own at the close of the day's trading. It is expected that other of the steel companies will follow the policy of the Steel and Wire management and make public statements of their earnings before the time for their annual stockholders' meetings. The American Steel Hoop company will give out a statement the latter part of this week of its earnings for the eight months ended Dec. 31.

In the local market Tin Plate common opened at 36. It sold at 36⅞ and 35¾, closing at the opening quotation. National Steel common opened at 53¾ and sold at 53⅝ and at 52, closing at the low figure. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold off from an opening at 79⅝ to 77½, the last quotation.

New Steel Plant Plans.

Henry Phipps Jr. and John Walker, consulting partners in the Carnegie Steel company, have closed the purchase of 360 acres of land along the Monongahela River front, adjoining the Borough of Monongahela, Pa. The title was made in Mr. Phipp's name. He is said to be acting for a new corporation, whose intention is to erect a mammoth steel plant, to cost in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

Reorganization in Flour.

The plan for the reorganization of the United States Flour Milling company says that the name of the New Jersey corporation to be created probably will be the Standard Flour company. The plan says: "The business of the three companies shall, so far as the Reorganization committee deems advisable, be continued pending and upon reorganization, and to this end the Reorganization committee may borrow moneys as provided by the agreement, and may loan any of the same to either of said companies and generally assist in the financing of their affairs and conducting and preserving their business and good will as going concerns in every way which the committee may deem advisable; and leases may be made of any part of the properties of said companies pending and upon reorganization in such manner as the Reorganization committee may deem to the best interests of the depositors."

Other Financial News.

Charles T. Yerkes is in New York, and it is expected by the local representatives of the Union Traction company that the form of the bond for the purchase of the Consolidated Traction company will be determined while he is there.

The retirement of Charles L. Bonney as Vice President of the Chicago General railway company and of L. C. Bonney as treasurer was mentioned in "The Tribune" at the time of the annual meeting last week. Charles L. Bonney retains the position of general counsel. John H. Witbeck and John A. King are now the active managers of the properties.

The voting trustees and the directors of the Reading company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 1¼ per cent on its first preferred stock, payable on March 8. Books close on Feb. 19 and reopen on March 9. This is the first dividend declared on any share of a preferred Reading stock since 1893. The last common stock dividend was in 1876. The amount of the first preferred shares is $28,000,000. The stock is 4 per cent noncumulative.

The Standard Oil company of New Jersey has declared a dividend of $20 a share, payable on March 15, to stockholders of record on Feb. 15. Under the stimulus of this dividend the stock advanced from 510 to 545. The advance in the quotation of Standard Oil, if applied to the whole stock issue of the company, would amount to $35,000,000.

Stockholders will receive in the one dividend announced today a total of $20,000,000. The Standard Oil company of New Jersey has a capital of $100,000,000, and the dividend on the whole capital stock will be $20,000,000.

A good deal of comment has been caused by the resignation of John D. Rockefeller as president of the Standard Oil company of Ohio. This was formerly the parent company, but some time ago a new company was organized under laws of New Jersey, the effect of which was to practically wipe out the Ohio corporation.

While Mr. Rockefeller has given up the Presidency of the Ohio corporation, he is still at the head of the corporation. This accounts for the denial at the Standard Oil company's offices of the story of his resignation.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The stock market retained its general characteristics today of strength and breadth. A large outside interest was manifest and the professional operators, who bought at the lower level, were busy in bidding up the prices of their holdings and in feeding the new demand to take their profits; but, while selling stocks from the point to realize from the rise, they were taking on new holdings of different stocks with the other. Apparently the confidence that stocks which had been shaved in the advance could be induced to move upward was unimpaired and the holdings of the large financial interests which have a full hold of the market, were broadened and extended.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Ask.
Amn. Sugar	121,900	114⅝	108½	110	114⅞
Do pfd	200	112½	113½	113½	113½
Amn. Tobacco	40,700	107¾	104¾	107	107½
Amn. Tinplate	60,000	36¼	35⅛	36¼	35⅝
Do pfd	200	83	80	83	82
Amn. Cotton Oil	1,200	34½	34	35	34
Amn. Smelting	5,100	43⅞	43	43¼	43
Do pfd	1,900	92	91	91⅝	91
Adams Express	100	145	145	114	
Am. Steel & Wire	22,500	59¼	58	58⅝	58¾
Do pfd	300	93	94¾	94⅝	94½
Atchison	8,100	21⅜	20⅞	21	20⅝
Do pfd	20,600	64⅜	63⅜	64½	63⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	5,900	50¾	49¼	49¾	49¾
Do pfd	2,900	85	84	85	84
Anaconda	4,700	44¾	43¾	44½	44
Amn. Linseed	2,200	16¼	15⅝	16	15⅞
Do pfd	1,900	50¼	50	50¾	50¼
Am. Malting	200	6¼	6	6¼	
Do pfd	400	28	27½	28	28
Am. Car Foundry	8,100	17¾	16¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	4,400	66	65¾	66	65½
Amn. Ice	1,500	44¾	43	43⅝	
Do pfd		74½	74½	74½	
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	32,300	77	75	76½	76⅝
Brunswick	800	14	13¼	14	
Balto. & Ohio	29,700	64	61¼	63¾	63⅞
Do pfd	16,900	77	76	77¼	76¾
C. & E. I.	300	93½	93	93½	90
C. B. & Q.	12,000	129⅝	128¾	129⅝	129⅝
C. & A.	300	163½	163½	163½	163½
Do pfd	100	199½	199½	199½	
C., M. & St. P.	25,900	122	120¾	121¾	122⅜
Do pfd	300	171¾	171¾	171¾	171⅝
C. R. I. & P.	5,800	110⅜	109¼	110⅜	110
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,100	118	118	117	117
Do pfd	600	50	49½	50	49½
Ches. & Ohio	4,300	30¼	29⅝	30¼	29⅞
Can. R. R. of N. J.	1,700	118½	117⅝	118½	117⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	2,300	63¼	62¾	62¾	63½
Do pfd	200	108	108	108	
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,700	192½	191	192	
Chi. Term'l	700	12	11¾	11¾	11⅝
Do pfd	200	37	37	37	
Col. & Southern	600	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Do 1st pfd	100	44	44	44	
Colo. Mid. pfd	700	24¾	24	24¾	24
Col. Fuel & Iron	5,400	48¾	47½	48	47⅝
Chi. L. & L.	200	16½	16½	16½	16½
Chi. Gt. Western	4,400	14¾	13¾	14¾	13¾
Do pfd A	700	41	41	41	
Do pfd B	700	41	41	41	
Con. Tobacco	14,000	35⅝	33½	35⅝	34¼
Do pfd	1,700	80	78¾	80	78¾
C., R. & W.	900	20	19	20	19
Do pfd	200	51	53	64	
C. & H. & I.	200	17	16¾	17	16¾
D., L. & W.	1,500	178	177	178½	178½
Den. & Rio G.	3,800	19⅜	19	19⅜	18½
Do pfd	1,400	72	71¾	72	70⅝
D. M. & Ft. D.	1,100	15¾	15	15¾	15
E. & T. H.	50	48¼	48¼	48¼	47⅜
Erie	400	12	11⅝	12	
Do 1st pfd	2,000	35¼	34	35¼	33⅝
Do 2d pfd	1,000	20	19½	19⅝	
Federal Steel	19,100	57¾	56¾	57½	57⅜
Do pfd	2,700	77¾	76¾	77½	77¼
General Electric	600	129	128¼	128¾	128¼
Glucose	600	109	107½	108	107½
Gt. Northern pfd	400	160½	160¾	160¾	161¼
Hocking Valley	800	34½	34½	34½	34¼
Do pfd	300	69¾	68¾	69¾	68¾
Ill. Central	1,100	113½	112¾	113½	113⅜
Iowa Central	100	13¾	12¾	12¾	12
Do pfd	500	35	34	34	33½
Int. Paper	100	25	25	25	25
Do pfd	700	70½	70	70½	69¾
K. C. & O.	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8
Knick. Ice pfd	100	66	66	66	
Louisv. & Nash.	5,800	82	81⅜	82	81
Long Island	200	50¼	50¼	50¼	
L. E. & W. pfd	200	85	85	85	85
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	200	18½	18½	18½	
Do pfd	100	53	53	53	50
Manhattan	12,300	99⅞	98	99⅝	99¼
M., K. & T. pfd.	3,500	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	34
Met. St. Ry.	31,400	174¾	172	174¾	173⅜
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	900	12½	12	12½	12
Mobile & Ohio	500	42½	42	42½	41
Mo. Pacific	16,500	47⅞	46¾	47⅝	46¾
Mex. National	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Minn. & St. L.	1,100	65	64½	65	65
National Biscuit	8,500	40⅝	39	40⅛	37¾
Northern Pac.	9,900	54½	53½	54½	53⅞
Do pfd	4,100	76¾	75¼	76¾	76⅛
National Steel	21,000	53¾	51½	53¾	52¾
Do pfd	600	97	96½	97	95¾
N. Y. Central	3,100	136½	135½	136½	135¾
Norfolk & W.	57,700	30	29¼	30	29¾
Do pfd	9,400	74½	73¼	74	71
N. Y., Ont. & W.	13,200	24¾	24	24¾	23½
National Lead	900	28	27¼	28	27¼
N. Y. Air Brake	200	132	130	132	134
N. Y. C. & St. L.					
2d pfd	700	35¾	35	35¾	
N. Y., N. H. & H.	50	215	215	215	
People's Gas	8,100	109⅜	108½	109⅜	108¾
Penn. R. R.	83,500	131¾	130¼	131	131
Pacific Mail	2,800	43¾	42¾	42¾	43½
Pullman	500	188	188	188	183½
Pressed Steel Car	150	58¾	57¾	58¾	57¾
Do pfd	100	87½	87¼	87½	88
Pt. D. & E.	400	24	23¾	24	23½
Pacific Coast	700	52	51¼	52	51½
Do 1st pfd	35	85½	85	85½	
Do 2d pfd	200	65¼	65¼	65¼	
Reading	1,600	19	18¾	19	18¾
Do 1st pfd	12,200	58½	57½	57¾	57¾
Do 2d pfd	2,300	30	29¼	29¾	29¾
Republic Steel	10,000	27½	26¾	27½	27
Do pfd	1,100	70¾	70	70	70
Southern Ry.	6,200	13¾	12¾	13¾	12¾
Do pfd	4,700	67⅞	66¾	67⅞	67
Southern Pacific	23,500	40⅞	39¾	40¾	40¼
St. L. & S. W.	1,100	25	24¾	25	24¾
Do pfd	1,800	29¼	28¾	29¼	28¾
St. L. & San F.	200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Do 2d pfd	1,300	36¾	36¾	36¾	36½
St. R. & T.	300	5	5	5	5¼
Texas Land	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Texas Pacific	8,100	19¾	19¼	19¼	19½
Third Ave.	21,000	108	101	106¾	100¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	8,500	101¼	97½	99¾	99¾
Union Pacific	41,500	49¾	48¾	49¾	48¾
Do pfd	7,100	77¼	76¼	77¼	76¾
Un. Bag & Paper	450	24	24	24	23½
Do pfd	1,000	78	77½	77½	77½
U. S. Leather	9,800	17⅞	16⅝	17⅞	17⅜
Do pfd	1,700	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¼
U. S. Express	40	86	86		
W. & L. E. 1st pfd	1,800	54	53¾	54	
Wheeling & L. E.	3,200	11	10⅜	11	10½
Do 2d pfd	3,500	28¼	27¾	28¼	27½
Wabash	300	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
Do pfd	3,500	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¼
Wis. Central	1,900	19¼	18¾	19¼	18¾
Do pfd	4,500	52	50	52	
Western Union	300	87	86¾	87	86¾
Total sales, 870,150 shares.					

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	115
American	147
United States	48
Fargo	123

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	102½	U. S. old 4s, reg	114⅝
U. S. 2s, reg	102⅝	U. S. old 4s, coup	114⅝
U. S. 2s, coup	103⅝	U. S. 5s, reg	112⅝
U. S. new 4s, reg	134	U. S. 5s, coup	112⅝
U. S. new 4s, coup	134	D. C. 3.65s	113

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

109000 Atch gen 4s	95¾-⅞	68000 Man con 4s	99⅞
17000 do admt	82⅝-.83	35000 Mex Cent 1st inc	24
11000 A Arbor 4s	97½	1000 L. S. W. ex 5s	122⅝
158000 B-O 4s	100⅝-101	27000 M. K.-T 1st 4s	91
1000 B & O 3½s	99⅝	51000 do 2d	67
1000 B R & P 5s	106	13000 M. K.-T-S-Tex 1st	93½
16000 Bkln Un El 1st	94-⅝	3000 M. P. 1st coll	91⅝-92
1000 B-O S W 5s	89½	40000 do tr 5s	97⅛
1000 B C R-N 1st	107⅜	3000 M-O ext 4s	97⅝
1000 C M-St. P. con 7s	137½	14000 M-St. L. 5s	99-⅞
2000 do D-G 3½s	114½	14000 N. C-St. L. 1st	120½
10000 do C-P-W 5s	110½	12000 do con 5s	105
5000 do S M 6s	119½-⅝	33000 N-W con 4s	94¼-⅜
10000 C-M 4½s	111	17000 N. P. gen 1sts	113⅝
5000 Chic S 4s	84¾-⅞	3s	66¼-67
17000 C&a. con 5s	89⅝-90	32000 do prior 4s	104-¼
128000 C. Pac 3½s	84-⅝	20000 N. Y. C. & H. R. gen 3½s	97½
12000 do 4s	99⅜-⅝	16000 N. Y. C. 4s	107⅛
2000 C I-L 6s	118	26000 N. Y. Cen 3½s	96⅝
25000 C-I con 5s	118	14000 O. S. L. con 5s	113
37000 do 4s	97¾-98	3000 Or. Nav. 6s	118
25000 C. R. I. 4s	104¾-¼	4s	96¼
1000 C. C. C-St. L. gen 4s	96¼	1000 P. Coast 1st	107½
10000 Colo Mid 1st 4s	72-¾	1000 P. R. 1st 4s	97½
1000 do 2d 4s	67¾	13000 do inc	27½-29½
6000 C-N W cons	141	818000 R. G. gen 4s	85⅝-⅞
1000 C N 5s	123¾	5000 St. L. S. F. 4s	83¼-84
21000 Can So 1st 2d	106⅜-107	78000 St. L.-I. M. 5s	111⅝-112
4000 do 3d	104⅝	32000 do 4s	81⅝-¾
5000 C C-I 6s	109	20000 St. P. & S. W. 6s	120¾
10000 Det. Gas 5s	96	31000 S. A. & A. P. 4s	79¾-80
33000 D. M. & M. L. 8s	129-.22	20000 S. P. 4s	83¾
2000 D-R G 4s	73¾	25000 S. P. Cal. con 5s	107⅜
1000 Erie 2d ext	115	stamped	106⅜-107
15000 do 1st con 4s	90¼	16000 S. Ry 5s	106⅜
49000 do 1st gen 5s	107⅝	20000 do 4s	84
5000 Edison E 1st	110	20000 do inc	22
6000 E-T H 1st gen 5s	107-¼	4000 T. P. 1st 5s	113⅝
2000 E. J. & E. 1st	110	30000 T. O. C. & C. 6s	120
6000 Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	122	4000 do W. Div 1st	106
2000 F. W. & R. G. 1st	122	2000 C. I. B. div	110
20000 H. & T. C. gen 4s	85¾	15000 do deb div	106-107
20000 H. & T. C. 1st 5s	109	56000 U. P. 4s	104⅝-105¼
10000 I. Cent 1st 4s	113⅝	10000 U. P. D. & G. 4s	73-¼
10000 I. C. & L. 1st 4s	61¼	81000 U. S. 3s, reg	100⅝
5000 K. C. M. & B. 1st	113	12000 U. S. Mtg. fun. deb	104¾
2241000 K. C. P. & G. 1st tr	73¾-74¼	1000 Wab 1st	116

(Continued on thirteenth page.)

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The market saw its highest prices in most stocks early in the day. In the afternoon there were indications of realising sales until near the closing, when renewed buying demand sent prices up sharply. Call loans, 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing-house rate, 4 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	11,090	114½	116¾	108¾	110
Atchison	500	20⅞	21	20⅝	21
Do pfd	800	63⅞	64⅜	63½	64⅜
Arcadian Mining	700	18½	18¾	18	18
Atlantic Mining	50	24	24	24	24
Adventure	100	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Bell Telephone	250	346	346	346	346
Boston Elevated	200	101¼	101¾	100¼	101
Bost. & Mon. Min.	300	274	277	274	276
Butte & Bost. Min.	800	54	57¼	54	56
Baltic Mining	400	18⅜	20	18⅜	20
Bingham	700	11	11¾	10	11¾
Bonanza	1,000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
C. B. & Q.	1,800	125⅞	128½	125⅜	126⅝
Chi. Junction	75	135	135	135	135
Calumet & H. Min.	50	750	750	750	750
Centennial Mining	500	18	18	17¼	17¼
Cochiti	150	13	13	12	12¾
Dominion Coal	100	41½	42	41½	42
Elm River	1,500	5½	5¾	5	5½
Franklin Mining	450	15	15⅝	14¾	15½
Fitchburg pfd	1,900	124½	124½	124½	124½
Isle Royale	700	24	26½	24	26
Mohawk	100	14	14¼	14	14
Michigan Copper	50	14	14¼	14	14
Osceola Mining	1,500	75	75¼	75	75¼
Old Dom. Mining	200	18¼	19⅛	18½	19⅛
Parrot	800	45¾	46	45¾	45¾
Santa Isabel Min.	3,000	3	3¼	3	3
Santa Fe	100	6	6	6	6
Tamarack Mining	200	190	190	180½	180¾
Utah	1,700	29	31	29	31
Union Pac.	400	48⅝	49¼	48¼	48¾
Do pfd	900	76¼	77	76¼	77
United States Oil	1,700	21	21½	20½	20½
U. S. Mining	800	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅜
Westing. Elec.	50	44	44	44	44
Wolverine Mining	300	41	41¾	41	41½
Washington	100	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$1000 Atch 4s	100	$7000 Chi Junc 5s	112
1000 do adjmt 4s	82¾	3000 C-W M 5s	100

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Mining stocks closed:

Cholla	20	Ontario	800
Crown Point	10	Ophir	60
Con. Cal. & Va.	125	Plymouth	8
Deadwood	50	Quicksilver	175
Gould & Curry	20	Quicksilver pfd	175
Hale & Norcross	26	Sierra Nevada	30
Homestake	5500	Standard	245
Iron Silver	57	Union Con	10
Mexican	25	Yellow Jacket	15

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Copper Mountain	6¾	7	6,000
C. K. & N.	1¾	1¾	5,000
Puritan	1¾	1⅞	10,000
New Haven	8½	8¾	7,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 6.—Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	39	39½	11,000
Columbia	10¼	10¾	11,000
Copper Mountain	6¾	7	82,000
Dante	16½	17	8,000
Gould	33½	33¾	8,000
Golden Age	4¾	4¾	18,000
Granite Hill	6¼	6¾	120,000
Garfield Cosmos	15¼	16	15,000
Gold Sovereign	11¾	12	15,000
Hayden Gold	5¾	6	19,000
Isabella	12¾	12¾	5,500
Ironclad	5¾	6	10,000
Kentucky Belle	4¾	5	7,000
Lexington	2	2½	5,000
Mollie Gibson	25	25½	9,000
Monarch	13½	13¾	49,000
New Haven	9	9¼	28,000
National	11	11¾	8,000
Pilgrim Con	14¾	14¾	12,000
Rose Maud	10¾	10¾	5,000
Robert Burns	6½	6¾	32,000

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 6.—Credit balances, 168. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 90,321; average, 79,803; runs, 95,981; average, 8,066.

IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Points for Speculators Given Out by Price, McCormick & Co.

A dispatch from New York says Price, McCormick & Co. last evening sent the following cable to their Liverpool representative:

"Have printed and translated into German and French the following cable and distribute to the entire trade:

"Memphis, Tenn.—The wonderful prosperity of the industrial South has caused great scarcity of labor on plantations. The complaint is very general and is serious. The prosperity of the mines, mills, and levee has absorbed enormous quantities of labor. The negro bucks, attracted by the high wages and liking the life better than being on the farm, have left their homes in the country. The responsibility and burden of making the next crop must be borne by the women and children. This, taken in connection with the high price for seed, which has tempted the improvident to sell and take chances of getting back seeds when wanted, and that there is hardly a mill in the South that has not sold every gallon of oil it can get seed to crush, thus cutting off the usual source for planting seed, must make a man Short of the far months thoughtful. Should the present planting season be late and wet, and replanting necessary, it will be necessary for the Lord to help them. Nobody else can.

"A. W. Hogin & Co."

"Charlotte, N. C.—I have just returned from two weeks' trip covering the Atlantic and middle gulf districts. When I started on this trip I expected to find every town loaded with cotton, from all reports we had been getting from New York, but the actual cotton I did not find. The small towns in Alabama and Mississippi that so many harped on as carrying so much stock have been cleaned out and are today carrying smaller stocks—where they have any at all left—than for years. The farms are bare of cotton; never for years and years have they sold out so completely, and when the towns sell out there is nothing to come in to take its place.

"Cotton is now selling for 8 cents to 8¼ cents all over the country, and those who have any are eager sellers.

"We will have a full movement for two or three weeks, then the smallest movement for years.

"Yarns and cloth are steadily advancing. We hear of considerable trouble the mills are experiencing with cotton dealers to get the cotton which they bought. We know of one mill which bought last summer 5,000 bales strict middling at 5⅝ landed, September, October, and November deliveries. The seller delivered 1,000 bales and laid down on the balance and has failed. The mill is the loser some $40,000, and now has the cotton to rebuy. This is only one instance.

"There are others and numerous ones.

"There are mills in this section which can pay 15c per pound for cotton and still make a clear profit. All the mills are running full, and nearly all double time, with products sold three to ten months ahead. As we predicted two months, Mr. Exporter at last awakens to the situation and is now bidding for the tail end of the Short crop.

"After thorough investigation we have reduced our crop estimate from 9,500,000 maximum to 9,000,000 maximum, and we believe the crop will be nearer 8,250,000 to 8,500,000 bales. With the enormous consumption and assurance of scarcity of actual cotton at the end of the season, we think it exceedingly dangerous to sell fall months. There will be active demand for cotton in October, September, and November, and we consider sales on present basis very dangerous.

"There is nothing yet known of seasons or stands that we are to have. It is an even bet we have poor seasons and a short or medium crop. If such should prove true, sellers on present basis will lose probably $20 per bale. If, on the other hand, we have good seasons and large crop, he could not win over $3 to $5 per bale, as a 12,000,000-bale crop next season will bring 5½ to 6 cents in the South. No preparations are yet made for a new crop.

"Don't expect any increase of acreage in this section. E. S. Read.

"Manager Read-Heath Cotton company."

In view of these facts and the situation as it is developing we cannot help but feel that it is wise to be Short of contracts for the delivery of cotton in New York prior to the 1st of November next. Stock at present in warehouses here is only 68,000 bales. By the end of March it will hardly be over 30,000 bales.

New York is the lowest market in the world, in fact, basis middling contracts are selling here for less than middling cotton commands in most of the Southern markets. The poor quality of the New York stock has been exaggerated, and Fall River spinners are paying a premium of ¼ cent for selections of low grade.

We have no intention of running a corner. It is not policy, but in our opinion fully one-third of the existing visible and invisible supply is now hedged by sales of futures in New York, and under the present conditions it is only a question of a short time when this fact will be recognized and a stampede to cover Short contracts, that—in our opinion—aggregate 1,250,000 bales and are protected by an unsold stock of and are protected by an unsold stock of hardly 40,000 bales, will take place.

In thus advising our friends we are endeavoring to follow our policy of absolute frankness, regardless of any possible misconstruction of our statements. Yours truly,

Price, McCormick & Co.

WHEAT LOSES GROUND.

ALL FUTURES FRACTIONALLY LOWER THAN ON MONDAY.

Pit Conditions Continue Bearish, While Many of the Statistics Affecting the Situation Are on the Other Side—Many of the Stories So Often Repeated the Trade Seems to Have Lost Interest in Them—Provisions Alone Are Strong.

Wheat futures did not respond with any alacrity yesterday to the array of elevating influences which the bulls were able to muster for the consideration of the pit, which continued bearish. There was always a bear rumor or a bear condition to offset the offering of the other side, and the continued lack of cash or speculative demand caused a heavy market, which dragged down of its own weight. There was an absence of important news and of distinctive features in the trading for the day. The opening price of 67⅛@67⅜c for May was ⅛c lower than the last quotation of the day before, principally because of the opening of the Liverpool market, in sympathy with the lower close here on Monday, at a loss of ½d to ⅝d. The sympathy continued on the side of the bear through the session, and though there were several feeble rallies the close was at 67¼c, an ⅛c only above the low tide of the day and ⅝@⅞c below the previous closing. The limit of fluctuation was ½c, and the day's business as tame as the limit. The receipts of cars at the Northwest continued slightly in excess of last year, 403 against 401, and the Northwest sold futures in this market against these receipts. St. Louis sold against the predictions of a heavy crop yield in Missouri, and there were not enough buying orders in the pit to offset these offerings. For nearly half an hour the traders loitered for Bradstreet's figures on the world's visible supply last week, which were expected to show no change from the week before, but the trade was in error, the report making a decrease of 527,000 bu, made up by a gain of 500,000 bu afloat and abroad and a loss of 1,027,000 bu east of the Rockies, against a net gain of 1,889,000 bu in the corresponding week last year. But the unexpected decrease had no effect on the market. The best bulge of the day was on the increase in clearances from Atlantic and gulf ports, which were 391,350 bu, almost equal to the receipts at Western primary points of 410,102 bu. But the gain was fleeting. Liverpool closed ½d lower on all futures, London ¼d to ⅝d lower, Berlin and Buda Pesth ⅝c lower, Paris ½c lower, and Antwerp unchanged, although a London dispatch to the board had the Antwerpen nervous over small stocks, 1,280,000 bu, about 50 per cent more than the weekly imports, with none obtainable from Roumania, and shipments from the Argentines delayed on account of the plague. But a private cable announcing liberal offerings to London from the Argentines told a different story. Announcement of a reduction of the crop area in India by 35 per cent, and of a probable reduction in the area sown in Australia, because of the high price of wool, were not productive of buying orders, and the report that the only inquiry from abroad for wheat for export was for three loads only, and the price 1½c out of line, had a greater influence on the pit quotations.

Surfeited with Bull News.

The trade seemed to have been surfeited for a time with crop scares and other bull news and would have none of them. Not even the report of greater sales of flour in Minneapolis in January than ever before in a similar period nor the suggestion that the many deaths in the Argentines reported to be from sunstrokes might really have been from the plague, were able to tickle the palates of local operators. They sat tight, without any snap, and principally of a scalping order, though St. Louis bought some July on breaks, the ips ranging only ⅛c to ¼c under May. New York reported "no foreign orders" at the opening and sent no orders during the day. But seaboard stocks were 2,077,000 bu less than a day, and with the opening of lake navigation ten weeks away it will not take long for any increase in the foreign demand to make itself felt here. Receipts in Chicago were 28,300 bu, against 80,550 bu the same day last year, and primary receipts were 410,102 bu, against 525,634 bu. Primary shipments were 102,533 bu, against 202,912 bu a year ago. Atlantic and gulf receipts for yesterday and the year before were 86,540 bu and 401,500 bu respectively, and shipments 391,350 bu and 324,288 bu respectively. Against the increase in receipts of cars in the Northwest Chicago had 29 to compare with 217. Including flour the seaboard clearances amounted to 582,000 bu. Private elevator stocks have decreased 421,000 bu during the week, leaving 4,976,000 bu, and making the total stocks, public and private, 19,992,000, a decrease of 533,000 bu. Foreign demand was light, Bolling Inglis reporting from 9?c for low grade, to 46c for choice. Timothy seed, on the contrary, was a shade easier. No. 2 March $2.50 was bid and $2.55 asked. Clover seed remained unchanged at $3.40 asked for contract, with March $3.50. Flaxseed was extremely dull, but steady in sympathy with the firmness of spot and $1.60 for February and $1.59 for March bid. There were 11 cars here and 7 at Minneap

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900.

The Laugh Is on Kipling.

The London Literary World prints a bit of correspondence that is likely to provoke a smile at the expense of Rudyard Kipling. Shortly before Mr. Kipling left for south Africa an American letter addressed to him came to a firm of London publishers, who immediately forwarded it to the author with the comment: "We had to pay a letter fine of three pence on it." In reply came a note from Kipling's secretary saying: "The letter you inclose was from a firm of pirate publishers on the Pacific slope, and Mr. Kipling is glad to learn that you are only three pence out of pocket by it." To which the publishers promptly retorted: "This strikes us as the action of an 'Absent Minded Beggar.' Kindly put the three pence in the tambourine." As the forwarding of the letter was an act of courtesy, the thing for Mr. Kipling to do is to "pay, pay, pay."

Retrenchment and Reform in Iowa.

The Iowa Legislature has taken a step that indicates a disposition to clear itself of any imputation of extravagance. The joint Committee on Retrenchment and Reform is made up of the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Judiciary, Appropriations, and Ways and Means, all men of legislative experience and with records for ability. The committee has organized by the election of Senator Junkins as chairman and it has given every indication that it intends to live up to its name. The committee intends to make a thorough examination of the official actions of all State officials with reference to the handling of funds of any kind. The legislative reporter of the Des Moines Register finds reason to believe the committee will devote its attention to the investigation of the lack of method in some of the departments. If there is a lack of method the investigation will be a good thing, for a State should attempt to be as business-like as a private individual in transacting affairs. The committee hopes to be able to effect some economies in the administration of several of the departments and will attempt as far as possible to bring about a distribution of appropriations in accordance with the needs of each office. The plan of the committee is a good one and there is probability that the body will justify its existence.

Bad Logic of Senator Hoar.

In a long article in the latest issue of Collier's Weekly Senator Hoar sets forth anew his oft-repeated adjuration to give the Philippine archipelago to Aguinaldo. The Senator complains that the "imperialists" will not listen to his logic. "We tell them," he says, "that there is a people in Luzon and that this people have achieved their independence." The Senator's grammar is as badly mixed as his logic, and the faulty nature of both arises from the same cause. Senator Hoar calls upon the United States to treat the Filipinos the same as the Cubans, and in order to do so he must assume that the Filipinos are a united nation, while everybody knows they are composed of many diverse and antagonistic tribes. If it were a matter of turning over the islands to the most persistent insurgents the archipelago should be given, not to Aguinaldo and his Tagals, but to the wild natives of Mindanao, who hate the Tagals, and who held the Spaniards at bay for 200 years without intermission. The Massachusetts Senator says that the Tagals had achieved their independence before the treaty of Paris was signed and that "Spain had neither right nor power over Luzon when she undertook to sell it." Does Senator Hoar doubt for a moment that Spain would have sent its Cuban army to Manila as soon as it had lost Cuba and that the Spanish flag would today be upheld in Luzon by the methods of Weyler? Spain would no more have surrendered Luzon to the Tagals than it did Mindanao to the Moros, though it might have kept the island in turmoil for years until some European nation intervened to stop the disorder as we did in Cuba. The Senator's assertions of Tagal independence and of Spanish loss of sovereignty are alike incorrect, and the conclusions based upon these assertions are necessarily fallacious.

Professor Mommsen on German Feelings.

Mr. Sidney Mirtman, a well-known English authority on German affairs, recently submitted to Professor Mommsen, the great German historian, two significant questions, one touching the relations of Germany toward England, with special reference to the south African war, and the other asking what is Germany's feeling toward the United States and what ulterior effect upon the future relations of the two nations he anticipated from the colonial expansion of the former. The questions and Professor Mommsen's brief replies are printed in the February issue of the North American Review. In answer to the first question Mommsen says that Germany sympathy for England has undergone a sad change during the last half century. The illusions have vanished and "we begin to doubt if Britain, even Greater Britain, may in the long run be able to cope with the great nations of Europe and America." He claims, with Bismarck, that the English have done their best to get hated in Germany and they have been successful. As to the war with the Boers, Professor Mommsen leaves no doubt as to German feeling, for the war is "not only, as every war is, a calamity, but also an infamy." His remedy is to "send Mr. Chamberlain to Coventry to elaborate there his three-cousin system and accord to a wronged people not only the peace but the full sovereignty they have a right to." As regards the second question, Professor Mommsen evidently regards the United States as a world power. He says:

> As far as I can see, the Monroe doctrine holds good not only in America but also in Europe. I mean to say that in politics the two parts of the world are not intimately connected. This, however, will probably be changed by the new state of things created by the breaking up of China and the consequences of the Spanish-American war. A change of internal American politics, involving a revolution in military and naval matters, is imminent. May it bring to the States not only greater extension, but also greater force and good luck. I am certainly a well-wisher, but as certainly no prophet.

Invasions of Men's Rights.

Arthur Edwards, a conductor upon the Brooklyn City railroad, was arrested a few days ago at the instance of his wife, who charged him with tickling the soles of her feet until she was driven almost crazy. The unfortunate man admitted the tickling, but pleaded in extenuation that he had to work hard all day and that when he got home at night his wife always persisted in being in bed and asleep. He liked to see his happy home filled with laughter and couldn't think of any better way to excite his wife's risibilities. Following closely upon this persecution of Edwards, Minnie W. Pickhardt of New York sues her husband, a physician, for alimony, giving no other reason for separation than that he was in the habit of putting her across his knee and spanking her soundly. In his defense the husband, who, being a doctor, ought to know, says that she is a physical and moral degenerate and needed the spankings which he gave her. Both these afflicted gentlemen, the man who tickled his wife's feet to make home happy and the man who spanked his wife as a corrective for degeneracy, came to grief in the courts. Thus little by little it is becoming manifest that Cardinal Gibbons spoke none too seriously or too quickly when he deprecated the dreadful influence of woman suffragists and society leaders. The good Cardinal clearly foresees the dangers which threaten the rights of men.

THE ALDERMANIC PRIMARIES.

The Republican Aldermanic and town primaries will be held today. Now that the method of making assessments has been changed few take an interest in the selection of delegates who are to nominate town officers. Nobody cares who is Town Clerk, Supervisor, or Collector except the professional politician, who knows how much money there sometimes is in those jobs. But there is a growing sense of the need of good Aldermen, and it is to be hoped that as a consequence there will be a large vote cast at today's primaries and that the delegates chosen to the Aldermanic conventions will be men who will make a good use of the power intrusted to them.

There are in several wards outgoing Republican Aldermen who have made good records and who are willing to accept renominations. Under this head come such men as Mr. Fitch in the Third Ward, Mr. Jackson in the Fourth, Mr. Beilfuss in the Fourteenth, Mr. Raymer in the Fifteenth, Mr. Griffith in the Twenty-fifth, Mr. Butler in the Twenty-seventh, Mr. Badenoch in the Thirty-first, and Mr. Mavor in the Thirty-second. In the Council, as in Congress, "rotation in office" should be avoided when the man in office can be trusted. For that man has acquired some experience, and the man without experience in the Council or in Congress is of little use.

In other wards where the outgoing Aldermen are Democrats or Republicans who have made bad records, it is desirable that the voters who take the trouble to go to the primaries, or the "ward leaders," who relieve the voters of the labor of making nominations, should put in the field the best men whom they can prevail on to run. Civic duty demands that this be done. Political expediency requires it, for the chances of election of a reputable Republican are superior to those of a disreputable member of the party. "Ward leaders" have much to gain by acquiescing in the nomination of Aldermen who bring honesty and ability to the discharge of their duties.

If the Republican voters will take a more lively interest than usual in today's primaries and if the "ward leaders," looking at the matter only from the selfish standpoint of personal interest, decide it will be for their advantage to make better nominations than they have made in the past, the list of Republican Aldermanic nominees will be one the party can take pride in, and a great majority of those on the list will be elected by the appreciative voters.

A "COMIC."

If St. Valentine is really a "shattered saint" there is a ghastly caricature of him that survives under the inappropriate title of the comic valentine. If budding lovers refrain from reminding their loved ones of the color of the rose and the violet and their own sugariness, facts with which most girls are soon familiar, they still take a fiendish joy in taunting the old maid around the corner with her own fading hues and the sweetness that has been turned to gall.

As a matter of fact, those old expressive lines are still employed, but the ethics of modern love demands that a real rose, a violet, and a bit of loaf sugar accompany the verse, and if languishing lovers implore their beloveds: if to them their hearts are true they will wear for them these knots of blue, they send with this plea a bolt of real satin ribbon. In the present materialistic age this is the kind of thing that counts. But why shouldn't the old maid have her lump of sugar, too? And why should immature masculinity be permitted to insult weakness and misfortune by sending hideous parodies of the same? After all, it is not St. Valentine who is shattered, but rather the chivalrous instincts in man that have been destroyed, the instincts that should prompt manliness to shield those lonely blossoms that are left "withering on the stalk."

THE HAGUE PEACE TREATY.

Without a word of discussion the Senate has ratified the arbitration treaty formulated last summer at The Hague. This surprising neglect of an opportunity to talk is said to be due to the belief on the part of many Senators that the treaty will enable the United States to offer its mediation to Great Britain and the Transvaal. It is doubtful whether there are Senators who believe such an offer would accomplish anything. Ratification of the treaty is desirable on general principles, but there is no reason to expect that it will conduce to the ending of the south African war.

The arrangement entered into by the twenty-six signatory powers at The Hague is at best a weak and colorless affair. Its provisions are so hedged about with reservations that they have no binding effect on anybody. The only article of the convention under which the United States could offer mediation would be the third, which says:

> The signatory powers think it to be useful that one or more powers which have no part in the conflict may offer of their own volition, so far as circumstances may make it appropriate, their friendly offices or their mediation to the states engaged in the conflict. The right to offer these friendly offices or mediation is absolute in the powers which take no part in the conflict, even during hostilities. The exercise of this right shall never be considered by either of the parties to the contest as an unfriendly act.

Even if the Senate and House should pass resolutions asking the President to offer the friendly offices of the United States, and even if he should act thereon, the matter would amount to nothing but a tart refusal on the part of Great Britain. Granting that the Boers desire American mediation, it is certain that Great Britain desires nothing of the kind. Mr. Chamberlain has declared in his latest speech before the House of Commons that "it would be premature to talk of terms of settlement." He has announced officially that there "will be no second Majuba." He has said, "speaking for the government," that "never again shall they [the Boers] be able to endanger the paramountcy of Great Britain." Evidently Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues are in no mood to listen to proposals of mediation or of compromise. It will be for the President to decide whether it is expedient to make offers which will not be received.

Equal Rights of Republicans.

The bill of rights of the Massachusetts constitution says that all inhabitants who are entitled to the ballot "have an equal right to elect officers and to be elected." So do all members of the Republican party in Illinois have an equal right—though it is protected by no constitutional guarantee—to select party candidates for office and to be selected as such candidates. Take away that right and the party ceases to be a democracy and becomes an oligarchy. A ruling class springs up which deprives party members of their equal right to select candidates by dictating to them the men they must select at the primaries, and which notifies men whom it does not approve of that they must not dare to declare themselves candidates without its sanction.

As this denial of equal rights is fatal to the growth and success of a party, every energetic protest against such a denial should be welcomed, no matter who makes it. Without free thought, free speech, and free action no party can thrive. So Republican voters in this city and in the State at large, although they may prefer some other Gubernatorial candidate to Judge Carter, ought to applaud him for saying, as he did at the Hamilton club reception night before last: "It makes no difference to the State who is nominated by our party for Governor as a State, but it does make a difference to every Republican to be allowed to choose the candidate for himself."

Republicans, even those who prefer some other candidate to Judge Carter, must feel thankful to him for his vindication of the right of a Republican to be a candidate, although his candidacy does not meet with the approval of some coterie or clique. Judge Carter said that he should not have become a candidate if he had not been told that he must keep off the track, if he had not been ordered to efface himself, and if men had not said to him: "If you are to be a candidate our friendship will be nil." He refused to be bulldosed as others have been bulldosed, and proceeded to assert the right of a Republican to be a candidate if it so pleases him.

How many Republican voters in this county and elsewhere in the State may favor Judge Carter's candidacy the future will determine. But, whether he gets many or few votes, Republicans generally will feel indebted to him for his defense of the equal rights of Republicans. The principles for which he is contending will have more advocates now that he has called attention to them than they have had during recent years. There will be more free action and free speech in the party.

THE KENTUCKY AGREEMENT.

The Republican and Democratic leaders in Kentucky have agreed on a compromise which may receive Governor Taylor's sanction. Although it will give the Democrats that control of the executive branch of the government which the voters saw fit at the last election to give to the other party, yet the compromise has one redeeming virtue if there is a certainty that the Democrats will live up to their part of the bargain. One of the provisions of the agreement is that "all parties shall unite in an effort to bring about such a modification of the election law as will provide for non-partisan election boards and insure fair and free elections." This is a confession on the part of the Democrats who put their names to this document—Senator-elect Blackburn is one of them and ex-Governor McCreary another—that the Goebel election law does not insure fair and free elections. And yet those same Democrats make it a sine qua non of their agreement that the Republican State officers shall submit to being deposed under the provisions of the Goebel law. The Democratic statesmen of Kentucky admit that that law is a bad one and promise to modify it, but not until they have stolen all the offices under it.

If a Democratic Legislature can be trusted to pass and a Democratic Governor to sign a bill repealing the Goebel law or modifying it so far that a minority will not be able to rule a majority under it, then there will be some compensation for the loss of the Governorship, which perhaps cannot be retained long by Governor Taylor under any circumstances. There will have to be a special Gubernatorial election this fall to fill the vacancy caused by Goebel's death—though he was not actually elected Governor—and if there is no partisan election law on the statute books at that time the Republicans will have a fair chance to elect their candidate.

But will the Democratic Legislature keep the pledges made in its name by the party leaders? If it does not the Republicans will have surrendered everything and received nothing in return. The Republicans who have consented to this agreement are on the ground and know best how far the Democrats can be trusted. Presumably they are satisfied that the election laws will be so amended as to make fair and free elections a possibility in the future. Much will be gained if that is secured. The price paid is a heavy one, however. It is the abdication of the lawfully elected State officers and the frustration of the will of the people.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

In the last six years there has grown up in Philadelphia a bureau for the extension of international trade called the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. Receipt of a package of its admirable foreign reports calls attention to the magnitude and excellence of its work. Though originally founded by the Select and Common Councils of the city, it has since received both State and national support to the extent of $1,065,000, besides a donation of 200,000 square feet of city land on which it is now building three large four-story edifices. The Board of Trustees comprises eight State and city officials and fourteen of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia, all of whom serve without compensation. Its object is to assist American manufacturers and merchants to secure wider foreign markets and to aid foreign buyers in forming business connections with American firms. It has no private ends to serve, and its unrivaled bureau of information is at the service of all American merchants on payment merely of clerical expenses. The bureau of information receives constant reports from 2,000 foreign banks and has 65,000 foreign agents, providing a service superior to any other of the kind in the country. The museum contains 200,000 samples of articles of foreign manufacture with which Americans must compete in foreign markets, besides 250,000 exhibits of natural products of possible value as raw material for American manufacturers. Such an institution can scarcely fail to be of inestimable benefit to the commercial interests of the nation at the present juncture, when we are reaching out for foreign markets all over the world. Every jobber and manufacturer in the country should be aware of the extent and nature of the facilities offered by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

INTEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, discusses in the Homiletic Review for February temperance progress in Great Britain during the nineteenth century. He concedes at the outset that from Shakspeare's day to the present England has been cursed with drunkenness and the crimes growing out of it more than any other European nation, but he finds some signs of reform. A century ago drinking to excess, especially after dinner, was common among men of rank and position. Even men like Pulteney, Pitt, Walpole, Fox, Eldon, Porson, and others shortened their lives by intemperance. Now there is general moderation in the life and social customs of the upper classes. Such a sight as a gentleman of rank hopelessly fuddled after dinner is now exceptional, but a century ago it was not uncommon. Then it was thought nothing of, now it is considered a breach of good manners.

Another sign of progress is to be found in the ranks of the army. A century ago drunken officers were frequent sights, now they are almost unknown. With sober officers it follows as a matter of course that the rank and file are more sober. A century ago every officer had his body servant to conduct him home after dinner. Such a thing now would be considered an infamy. Three times in history, in the Burmese war, the Indian mutiny, and the Crimean war, the success of British arms was imperiled by drunken regiments. That danger no longer exists. The same improvement is noticeable in the navy. A century ago drinking by sailors was notorious. Now grog is no longer indiscriminately served, there are abstainers on board every ship in the line, and sailors' homes have been established not only in England but in foreign ports which save thousands of sailors from ruin. In trade relations also a great improvement has been made by abandoning the old and universal practice of concluding every bargain with a drink.

Dean Farrar finds also that temperance literature and temperance societies have accomplished a great work, and that judges on the bench, leading statesmen, eminent physicians, the clergy, prison officials, literary men, athletes and their trainers, travelers and voyagers have pronounced for temperance with an emphasis and persistence which have had good results. Gratifying as all this is, a stupendous work remains to be done. In Birmingham last year it was found that the number of convictions for drunkenness had doubled since 1895. In Dublin charges of drunkenness increased more than 50 per cent over 1897. In Liverpool a justice the other day regretted that 75 per cent of the crimes of violence in that city were due to intemperance. The London drink bill of 1898 amounted to $100,000,000 and an average of about $20 was spent on drink by each person in the United Kingdom. The returns of the Registrar General show that "the deaths from alcoholism and delirium tremens have increased for men 58 per cent in twenty years and for women more than 100 per cent." In the light of such statistics as these it is apparent that victory over the drink evil is still far in the future. Dean Farrar is justified in closing his review with the following solemn words: "Would that God might send us some great prophet to awaken us out of our spirit of stupor and to arouse our hearts and consciences as with the crash of thunder ere it be too late."

In the Congressional phase of the drainage canal contest thus far Chicago is several microbes ahead of St. Louis.

It is apparent that Kentucky's favorite beverage is not a good blood purifier.

It is expected also that Editor Sheldon will be considerate and chivalrous to the Women's clubs.

An attempt is to be made to "improve the system of collecting saloon licenses." One good way to do this would be to collect the money.

Brigham H. Roberts cannot complain that $300 is a large sum in which to hold him to answer to the charge of polygamy. It is only $150 for each extra wife.

Champ Clark is in favor of annexing Canada. It is proper to say, however, that Canada has no desire to annex Champ Clark.

The Kansas City Journal calls him Chester M. Cullom. Once more permit us to ask: What is fame?

Omaha is lamenting over its fifteen miles of rotten wood pavements. From a Chicago point of view that seems an exceedingly small thing to make a fuss about.

If Uncle Russell Sage is about to lend money to Castellane the young man has plenty of good security. Uncle Rus seldom lets his money go from him without having a good string firmly attached to it.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Sacrifices Too Great.

"Yes, George," she said. "I will marry you if you will give up your cigars and wine."

"Ha!" he said, in a metallic voice. "Do you exact a condition? Then I will marry you, Iphigenia, if you will give away that sore-eyed lapdog."

So they parted.

Not His Due.

Johnny (looking over her shoulder)—"You've written 'devil' with a little 'd.' That isn't right."

Kitty—"Why not?"

Johnny—"Because all proper names ought to begin with a capital."

Kitty—"But 'devil' is a very improper name."

Utter Depravity.

"Go!" exclaimed the stern father. "You are no longer a son of mine. You have committed a crime, sir. You have placed yourself outside the pale of humanity."

"Then," said the hardened young man, "I suppose I can go and kick the bucket."

Citizen of the World.

He's quite the cosmopolitan,
He's built on a wholesale plan,
For he is a Freemason, Oddfellow, Knight of Pythias, Son of Malta, Hoo Hoo, Good Templar, member of the Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen, National Union, Knights of Honor, United Workmen, Legion of Honor, half a dozen college fraternities, and the Knights of Khorassan,
The modern Society Man.

Encouraging Him.

Folliare—formerly Rusty Rufus—turned the moldy pilgrim around and took a good look at him.

"What would you do, you lazy scoundrel," he asked, "if somebody should give you a whole dollar?"

"I reck'n I'd go an' mighty near drink myself to death," answered Tufold Knutt.

"Well, here's two whole dollars. Go and see if you can't make a complete job of it."

The Wretch.

"What is it, George?" tenderly asked Mrs. Ferguson. "Is it the toothache again?"

"Yes," groaned Mr. Ferguson. "It aches as if it would take the whole top of my head off!"

"Shall I sing for you, dear?"

"I wish you would, Laura."

And while she thumped the piano and sang the old songs of her courtship days he lay on the lounge and took advantage of the opportunity to swear in a subdued voice, unheard.

Self-Evident.

"I hear about the fool-killer sometimes. Who is he?" asked Cholly.

"There isn't any fool-killer!" replied the other man, savagely.

Faith in the Head of the Family.

"What is the single tax, mamma?"

"I don't know. Don't you worry about it, child. Your papa will find some way to get out of paying it."

That Was All.

"Well," said Jagway, raising his glass. "Let'sh punish it again! Here's to—hello! What's that?"

It was nothing.

Except that the worm—of the still—had turned. Into a snake.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

Massachusetts has fifteen insurance men as members of its Legislature.

Utah will hold an election April 2 to fill the seat Roberts sought to occupy.

Rhode Island will hold a general election this year to choose a Governor and other officers.

The Republican State convention of Kansas will be held at Topeka May 16 and will consist of 850 delegates.

Toledo politicians close to Mayor Jones are authority for the statement that he will retire from politics and devote his time to his business.

Governor Longino of Mississippi was once nearly mobbed by his fellow-students at the University of Mississippi for a violent speech against lynch law.

A bill is to be introduced into the Michigan Legislature to provide for the employment of convicts in the building and repairing of the State highways.

The Ohio State Journal states that John R. McLean wants to be chairman of the Democratic National Executive committee and that he is likely to be granted it.

Senator Warren of Wyoming, who has introduced a woman's suffrage bill, says that three generations of his family have been advocates of the right of women to vote.

Congressman Bradley of New York is one of the best linguists in the House. He speaks German, French, Italian, and one Bohemian dialect, and reads Hebrew and Gaelic.

"Senators who are tempted to refer to Pettigrew as the second Benedict Arnold," says the Kansas City Journal, "must remember that no evil should be spoken of the dead."

New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are the only States in the union that pay their Governor an annual salary of $10,000. Oregon and Maine pay only $1,500 a year.

At a recent dinner Mayor Hart of Boston said: "In one of our large institutions, for which an outside firm bid $35,000, the city department which did the work has already paid out $75,000. That is the sort of thing I'm going to try to stop."

James F. Carey of the Massachusetts Legislature proposes a plan whereby no agent will be permitted to enter the premises of the Statehouse who is not provided with a badge furnished by the Sergeant-at-Arms and worn conspicuously, on which the words, "Legislative Agent" or "Legislative Counsel" are printed in large letters. The bill is intended to prevent lobbying.

Grammatical Wrongs.

Chicago protested still that she had no apologies to make for having dug the drainage canal.

"I seen my duty and done it!" declared this virile community.

"Two wrongs do not make a right!" said Boston, with the utmost severity.

Of course Boston had no interest in the controversy, whatever, except as the next friend and general guardian of the King's English.—Detroit Journal.

Not the Same.

"You are accused," said the court, "of perjury, bribery, ballot stuffing, petty thievery."

"O, cheese it!" cried the prisoner. "I ain't a candidate for United States Senator."—Philadelphia North American.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

FRENCH DEPUTY HURLS INSULTS AT ENGLAND.—M. Lucien Millevoye, whose violent attack on England is the sensation of the hour in Europe, is a politician of considerable prominence as well as a journalist. For some years he has represented one of the districts of Paris in the House of Deputies. He is also the editor-in-chief of the Patrie, the paper in which his venomous article was published. In politics he is a National Republican. He was a friend of General Boulanger, and stuck to that ill-fated leader until the last. He has always been a strong supporter of the army, and has consequently been a thorn in the side of the present government. During the Fashoda difficulty he thundered against England and charged the French government with cowardice in withdrawing its claim to the disputed territory. He is now, apparently, doing his best to bring about hostilities between England and France.

M. Millevoye.

CHICAGO GIRL WHO MARRIED A GREAT MUSICIAN.—As was recently announced, Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist, has been married for more than four years, though, for business reasons, the fact has been concealed. Mme. Petschnikoff was a Miss Shober of this city, and, with her baby, she has spent the winter here, while her husband has been playing in concerts in New York. When she was only 11 years old Miss Shober went abroad to study music, the violin being her chosen instrument. She took a course at the Leipsic Conservatory and afterwards studied for three years with Joachim in Berlin. Then it was decided that she should go to Paris and take up vocal culture. In the gay city her health broke down and she started back to Berlin. On the journey she met Petschnikoff. That was in January, 1895. In July of the same year they were married.

Mme. Petschnikoff.

ALIVE AT 118 IN SPITE OF WHISKY AND TOBACCO.—Harvey E. Elmer of Hustler, Wis., has an old family Bible in which is the following entry:

"Born to us this 20th day of January, 1782, a son, named Abraham."

The Abraham in question is the father of Harvey Elmer, and he is still alive at the age of 118 years. The old man lives with another son at Utica, N. Y., and though feeble still retains possession of most of his senses. Since childhood he has smoked a pipe, has chewed tobacco, and has drank whisky. His appetite is good, and one of the chief secrets of his long life is the fact that his digestive powers have always been strong. For years it has been his habit to go to bed promptly at 8 o'clock. He also takes a nap each afternoon in his arm chair. He is the father of eleven children. Abraham Elmer's father, who lived to the age of 99, was born in Germany, while his mother was an English woman. Physicians who have recently examined Mr. Elmer say that it is likely he will live several years longer.

Abraham Elmer.

MOVABLE BREASTWORKS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.—The great loss of life suffered in attacking Boer intrenchments in south Africa has inspired Walter Severn, an English artist, to invent and patent a form of movable breastworks, by the use of which he thinks fortified kopjes might be captured without much danger to the attacking party. The breastworks consist of steel plates, mounted on bicycles at such an angle that bullets striking them will be deflected upward. The inventor has the word of Maxim, the great gunmaker, that the steel plates need not weigh more than five or six pounds to the square foot, so that the weight on each bicycle will not be more than that of an ordinary man. It is intended that the movable shields shall be pushed ahead of the attacking column by a number of strong men, detailed for the purpose. They may also be used to protect the wounded, to form squares, and to protect men who are cutting wires. They can be removed from the wheels and transported by wagon, and, when properly arranged about the sides, they would transform a transport wagon into an armored car.

Bullet-Proof Bicycle Shield.

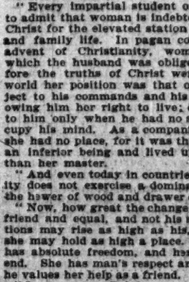
SPENT $2,400,000 IN NINE MONTHS.—A dark, slender young man who plays the violin in the orchestra at a New York restaurant is probably entitled to the record as the champion spendthrift. In exactly nine months after the death of his father, who was a great landholder in Hungary, the Chevalier Michael de Lasorovitch got rid of $2,400,000, which had come to him from his father's estate. He got rid of it so completely that he was obliged to borrow the money with which to pay his way to this country. During the period of his affluence he spent an average of $8,850 a day. One way in which he showed his extravagance was in the frequent chartering of special trains to take him and a party of friends from Vienna to Paris, for instance, or to Rome. He is now quite as busy saving his money as he was a few months ago in spending it. When he has accumulated a sufficient fund he declares he is going back to Hungary to lead a quiet and retired life.

Chevalier Michael de Lasorovitch.

FICKLENESS OF FRENCH PUBLIC.—As illustrative of the rapidity with which the French public turns from one object of interest to another the experience of Major Marchand is interesting. A few months ago Major Marchand was the national hero of France and even the government was afraid of his popularity. At the height of his vogue he wrote an account of his journey to Fashoda and submitted the manuscript to the publishers of Paris for bids. One publisher offered $70,000 for the exclusive rights, but Marchand wanted more and refused to accept the offer. Since then the war in south Africa and other events have obscured the transient fame of Major Marchand. Recently the manuscript of his book was offered at $20,000, but no purchaser could be found.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PRIVATE POSTOFFICE.—For the handling of the immense amount of mail which comes to him daily the Emperor William of Germany has established a private postoffice, with a complete staff of clerks and Secretaries. The incoming mail is divided into three classes, the private mail, which goes directly to the Emperor and that which is sent to the chiefs of the Civil and Military Cabinets. The answer to each letter is read and signed by the Emperor. They are then put into the hands of trusty messengers for delivery, as a letter from the Emperor is considered too important to be intrusted to the ordinary channels of the mails.

FIRST WOMAN LAWYER IN FRANCE.—After a hard fight, lasting two years, Mlle. Jeanne Chauvan has recently been admitted to the French bar, and so becomes the first regular woman lawyer in France. She was able, when she began the struggle to pass an examination more brilliantly than most of the men who applied for admission at the same time, but the authorities at the Palais de Justice refused to give her a certificate. They declared, in fact, that no woman could practice law in the public. But Mlle. Chauvan appealed from their decision to the court of public sentiment. Ever since she was refused admission to the bar she has been at work, attacking the old prejudices and bringing every possible influence to bear. Now that she has succeeded her ambitious sisters will find the road open before them.



Mlle. Jeanne Chauvan.

TWO GENUINE AMERICAN DOGS.—Among the entries at the coming dog show are two which should prove of especial interest. Among all the fine dogs which will be shown they will probably be the only ones which can boast a purely American origin and ancestry. Unlike the various breeds of hunting dogs, which were originally imported from Europe and elsewhere, the Malamoots are natives of this continent. They are bred along the Yukon River in Alaska, and are entirely distinct from the "huskies" and other Eskimo dogs. In blood they are three-quarters wolf, and they still retain much of the appearance of their wild ancestors. They are, however, affectionate in disposition and are even used in hunting the wolves which were their progenitors.

Malamoot Dogs from the Upper Yukon.

WOMAN AND SOCIETY.

The sermon of Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore last Sunday, in which he scored severely the leaders in woman's rights movements and society women, taking as his example for the true woman the character of St. Agnes, was printed with substantial fullness in the press of Baltimore, and extended abstracts of the same are as follows:

"Every impartial student of history is obliged to admit that woman is indebted to the religion of Christ for the elevated station she enjoys in social and family life. In pagan countries, before the advent of Christianity, woman had no rights which the husband was obliged to respect. Before the truths of Christ were accepted by the world her position was that of a bondman—subject to his commands and his whims; of a slave, owing him her right to live; as a toy, attractive to him only when he had no serious cares to occupy his mind. As a companion and a helpmeet she had no place, for it was the law that she was an inferior being and lived upon a lower plane than her master.

"And even today in countries where Christianity does not exercise a dominant influence she is the hewer of wood and drawer of water.

"Now, how great the change! Woman is man's friend and equal, and not his slave. Her aspirations may rise as high as his, and in the world she may hold as high a place. In her sphere she has absolute freedom, and her bondage is at an end. She has man's respect and admiration, and her value her help's friend.

"In a recent official report to our government on 'Irrigation in India,' by Robert M. Wilson, we find that the work of draining and canal building in India is chiefly relegated to woman, with wages at four cents a day.

"But let us look at women in our own country, and in the light of our American civilization. What is the condition of woman among us as soon as she closes her eyes to the light of the gospel? She is not indeed here, as in India, a beast of burden, but is she not too often the victim of pernicious principles and of moral degradation?

"I regard 'woman's rights' women and society leaders in the higher walks of life as the worst enemies of the female sex. They rob woman of all that is amiable and gentle, tender and attractive; they rob her of her innate grace of character and give her nothing in return but masculine boldness and brazen effrontery. They are habitually preaching about woman's rights and prerogatives and have not a word to say about her duties and responsibilities. They withdraw her from those sacred obligations which properly belong to her sex and fill her with ambition to usurp positions for which neither God nor nature ever intended her.

"Under the influence of such teachers we find woman, especially in higher circles, neglecting her household duties, never at peace, unless she is in perpetual motion, never at peace unless she is in a state of morbid excitement. She never feels at home unless she is abroad. When she is at home the home is irksome to her. She chafes and frets under the restraint and responsibilities of domestic life. Her heart is abroad, it is exulting in imagination, in some social triumph or revelling in some scene of gayety and dissipation. Her afflicted husband comes home to find it empty or occupied by a woman whose heart is empty of affection for him. She is ill at ease. Hence arise disputes, quarrels, recriminations, estrangements, or the last act in the drama is often divorce! I speak the sober truth when I affirm that for the wrecks of families in our country woman has a large share of the responsibility.

"Where will woman find the charter of her rights and dignity? In the gospel. The Catholic Church, following the teachings of the gospel and the Epistles of St. Paul, proclaims woman as the peer of man. But it is chiefly by vindicating the sanctity of the marriage bond that the church has upheld the dignity of the female sex. The holiness and inviolability of marriage is the palladium of woman's honor, while polygamy and divorce would involve her in bondage and degradation.

"Respect for womanhood makes us approve the refusal of the House of Representatives to allow Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah a seat among the nation's lawmakers. As a Mormon he can have no proper respect for women, and he was rightly and justly rebuked.

"It was not a question of constitutional rights or interpretation of the laws. His constitutional rights have nothing to do with the case, which resolves itself simply into a question regarding the attitude of the country toward the women of the United States. In casting him out Congress paid a tribute to American womanhood. To have allowed him to take his seat would have been to countenance the degradation of the holiest estate of man. It was a victory for the right, and Congress deserves credit for recognizing the law which is higher than any other. Had he taken his seat in Congress as a legislator for our country his presence there would be an insult to our common Christianity, an insult to every Christian woman in the land. It would be construed as a quasi apology or sanction of polygamy, and would be a fatal step toward woman's moral degradation. These words of a poet illustrate the subject well:

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

"There is a higher law than that which lifts a Congressman into his seat in the halls of national legislation. It is the law which declares that woman shall not be dragged down from the lofty pedestal on which Christ has placed her."

The cardinal concluded, saying: "Christian women, when your husbands and sons return to you in the evening, after buffeting with the waves of the world, let them find in your homes a haven of rest. Do not pour into the bleeding wounds of the heart the gall of bitter words, but rather the oil of gladness and consolation. Be fond of your homes. Be attached to your homes. Make them comfortable. Let peace and order, tranquility and temperance abound there."

Drawing a Distinction.

"Excuse me a moment," said the other passenger. "I want to get a drink."

"Needn't open yo' valise, sah," said the Colonel. "I have a flask of the best in my pocket, sah."

"I meant a drink of water."

"Waatah? Waatah? If you meant a dose, why didn't yo' say so?"—Indianapolis Press.

Fearful State.

White—"My! The political parties in Kentucky are in a serious condition."

Green—"Huh! Everything in Kentucky is in a fearful state."—Philadelphia Press.

LIFE WORK OF FURNESS.

PHILADELPHIAN'S VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE.

Albert H. Smyth Tells How Early Enthusiasm Seized Student and Task He Set—High Praise by Dr. Sandys in Conferring Degree at Cambridge—Critic Declares but One American Literary Monument Is as Ambitious and Complete.

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BY ALBERT H. SMYTH.

Twenty years ago Richard Grant White referred to the learned editor of the New Variorum edition of Shakspeare as "Mr. Horace Howard Furness, who, although he is doubly a doctor, can afford to be spoken of as if he were only a gentleman." Since that time Dr. Furness has added seven volumes to the imperishable monument he is rearing with such infinite pains and patience, and he has proceeded to many of the "sweet degrees that this brief world affords," and is now quintuply a doctor. He has come to be universally recognized, at home and abroad, as the foremost literary scholar of America; and Harvard, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania have conferred upon him the highest honors which they could bestow. The University of Halle (with the famous Dr. Pott presiding on the occasion) granted him the honorary degree of Ph. D.—the first time in the history of that great university that the degree was given in recognition of English studies—and now the fivefold blazon is complete with the tribute of the highest literary honors from the English University of Cambridge.

It was on the 13th of June, 1899, in the Senate House of the University of Cambridge this this signal honor was conferred upon the first of American scholars. Dr. Hill of Downing College, Vice Chancellor of the university, presided, and J. E. Sandys, the public orator, presented the candidate. Cambridge has two honorary degrees, LL. D. and Litt. D. The first is conferred upon those who have rendered important public service and who walk conspicuously before the general eye—upon arctic explorers and military heroes, upon Bishops and soldiers and statesmen. Not seldom have Americans—clad in the flaming gown—played their part in this great ceremony. The polished Everett, the handsome and scholarly Motley, the eloquent Lowell, have been among the recipients of this honorable degree.

The other degree, Litt. D., is reserved for those whose fame has been derived from purely literary toil, and it has rarely been conferred upon American men of letters.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, describing the proceedings in 1886, when he donned the long red gown and the vast black velvet hat—which Motley said was "something between the Doge of Venice's cap and a large coal scuttle"—quoted the Latin speech of the public orator, saying: "There will be here and there a Latin scholar who will be pleased with the way in which the speaker turned a compliment to the candidate before him."

Words of Dr. Sandys.

Following such eminent example I may quote the felicitous words of Dr. Sandys at the Congregation held at noon on June 13, in presenting Horace Howard Furness for the like degree—doctor in letters honoris causa:

"Adest hodie e fratribus nostris transmarinis rerum divinarum interpretis, humanissimi, Afrorum libertatis per vitam longam vindicis acerrimi filius; adest poetae nostri summi interpres indefessus, qui Shakespearii fabulis undecim per libros fere totidem accuratissime recensendis et non sine interpretum plurimorum auxilio eruditissime explicandis, annorum triginta labores dedicavit. Laetamur reipublicae maximae transmarinae civem ad interpretandum poetam, qui aequoris Atlantici in litore utroque linguae nostrae communis inter decora conspicua numeratur, tantam eruditionem, tantum ingenium, per tot annos contulisse. Laetamur poetae tanti interpretem in hac praesertim Musarum sede lauream nostra dedisse, ex qua poetae eiusdem textus Cantabrigiensis ab alumnis nostris duobus, ab oratore quondam nostro et a Collegii eiusdem socio quem adhuc superesse gaudemus, primum voluminum complurium per seriem editus, deinde unico in libello inclusus, per orbem terrarum totum exivit. Poetae nostri in fabula quadam, ab hoc viro haud ita pridem edita, ubi aestatis mediae somnia nocturna lepidissime narrantur, e faunis silvestribus unus intra horae unius spatium orbem terrarum totum vincire posse cinctarum essp audacter pollicetur; quod si, aestate in hoc hemisperidiana, etiam nobis licet aliquantulum gloriari, nos hodie in multo minore temporis intervallo, in hoc ipso temporis momento quo reipublicae maximae transmarinae civem egregium, poetae nostri summi interpretem eximium laudamus, orbis terrarum partem utramque vinculo novo inter sese coniungimus.

"Duco ad vos virum et nobis et Britannorum poetae summo coniunctissimum, Horatium Howard Furness."

It is only upon such great occasions that we have a right to intrude upon the modest life of a busy and retired scholar, and, for the nonce, he must submit to the intrusion, for the distinguished honors conferred upon him are honors no less to his country.

Life Work of Dr. Furness.

The work to which Dr. Furness has dedicated his life is a task which the longest life would be too short to complete. The first volume, "Romeo and Juliet," of his exhaustive and authoritative edition of Shakspeare appeared in 1871; the twelfth volume, "Much Ado about Nothing," has just appeared in November, 1899—eleven plays in twenty-eight years, and every word weighed, every expression analyzed, every phrase sifted. Instances are rare of such single-hearted devotion and life-long application. Forty years lie between the first and the tenth volume of Bancroft's massive history of the United States. Francis Parkman began the study of the French and English in America while yet an undergraduate, and completed his "Series of Historical Narratives" after a half century of application with the publication of the "Half Century of Conflict." F. J. Child gave thirty years to the ten volumes of his "English and Scottish Ballads." Dr. Furness' attempt is to condense a whole literature into a certain number of pages. The 12,000 volumes in the Shakspeare Memorial Library in Birmingham, and the ten folio volumes of titles in the catalogue of the British Museum, give some notion of the magnitude of the undertaking. When he began his studies the old Shakspeare society still flourished, and Payne Collier, Alexander Dyce, J. O. Halliwell, Peter Cunningham, Charles Knight, Harness, Ingleby, Staunton, and Singer were studying the text of Shakspeare with keen sagacity and reverential love. Of all that brave company Aldis Wright and Dr. Furness alone survive—the last of the old race of editors, for Lee, and Wyndham, and Gollanez were boys at school when the New Variorum was begun.

Dr. Furness' debt to his first enthusiasm for Shakspeare to his 14th or 15th year, when he heard Fanny Kemble read. We can never forget the verses in which Longfellow poured forth his gratitude for those magnificent readings:

O, precious evenings! all too swiftly sped!
Leaving us heirs to amplest heritages
Of all the best thoughts of the greatest sages,
And giving tongues unto the silent dead!
How our hearts glowed and trembled as she read,
Interpreting by tours the wondrous pages
Of the great poet who foreruns the ages
Anticipating all that shall be said!
O, happy reader! having for thy text
The magic book, whose sibylline leaves have caught
The rarest essence of all human thought!
O, happy poet! by no critic vext!
How must thy listening spirit now rejoice
To be interpreted by such a voice.

Furness attended both series of Shakspearean readings which that gracious lady gave in Philadelphia between 1847 and 1849, and to which with characteristic generosity she invited him. The lad of 15 who listened with rapt attent ear—at each ear a hearer—was from that time a member of the Shakspearean club, which, Christopher North says, is "many millions strong."

It happened that a Shakspeare society existed in Philadelphia in those days, and in 1860 Dr. Furness became its dean. It may not be amiss to state that it still flourishes in perennial youth. I believe the oldest communion of the kind in the world. Each member had a copy of Boswell's Variorum edition of 1821, in twenty-one volumes. The enthusiastic Philadelphians as they drove afield, under the opening eyelids of the morn, found that much of their labor had been anticipated by a brave army of workmen who had come gleaning after the junior Boswell had put by his sickle. A mighty literature of interpretation had sprung up in many lands and in many languages. To gather the comments of the critics involved no small amount of labor and much delay. Booth's "Reprint," Staunton's "Photo-Lithographic," Ashbee's "Fac-Similes," and the Cambridge "Shakspeare" had not yet appeared.

It was fifty years since the last Variorum edition; the time seemed ripe for a new one. And so it happened that Horace Howard Furness took up the tremendous task.

Every one knows that a Variorum edition is so called because it presents all the various readings of the text which all previous editions have contained, and likewise all the contributions which editors and commentators have made to the critical study of the text. Such editions of Shakspeare had occupied Johnson and Steevens and Malone in the eighteenth century, and two such editions, each in twenty-one volumes, appeared in 1813 and 1821.

Dr. Furness planned his undertaking on a vaster scale than his predecessors. The Variorum of 1821 had its position chronologically among the rest, but was not the starting point whence Shakspearean criticism should begin. Notes and comment from all sources, which either elucidated the text or illustrated the history of Shakspearean criticisms, were weighed and considered. It was not mere compilation; it was a task which required minute philological knowledge, thorough critical training, and constant and most delicate exercise of judgment. If words are abound in, the library of Shakspearean commentary, books of freakish disposition do much more abound. Through all the waste places, through the valley of dead bones—antres vast and deserts idle—Dr. Furness has kept on unclouded and unperturbed, always judicious, always helpful, and whatever dull things he must needs report from the critical ineptitude of others he has never been dull when he has spoken for himself.

Eccentricities of Critics.

The eccentricities of Shakspearean literature are without end. Here is a book written to prove that Hamlet was a woman; here another to explain all difficulties by "appearances in the moon"; Karpf is convinced that the "galled kibe" of the courtier in "Hamlet" is the same as the "frozen toe" of Thor; Wieland, staggered by the bitter blessing of Timon upon his feast of warm water—"uncover dogs and lap"—has all his doubts resolved when he learns that "lap-dogs" are household pets in England—at once the phrase becomes a stage direction. "At this point the covers are removed, and the dishes are found to be filled with dogs of various kinds!" It is usually the Teutonic scholars who stray so far, and Dr. Furness has often occasion to refer to their boastfulness and to censure their blunders. Tiessen, commenting upon the lines—

Where is Demetrius? O, how fit a word
Is that vile name to perish on my sword!

says, "We would be grateful to editors if they would only tell us why the 'name' of Demetrius should be thus referred to. Is there a covert reference to demit—I. e.: to humble, to subject—or to mesh which is stuck on a spit?" "'Fusion' comments Is," "'De-meatr'ius,' I suppose. This insight of the way in which a learned German reads his Shakspeare would be interesting if it were not depressing." Through all this matter, rich and poor alike, the careful editor goes—

With a broad and powerful fan
Puffing at all, winnows the light away;
And what is worthy shows itself by itself
Lies rich in virtue and unmingled.

In every volume of his Variorum edition Dr. Furness has introduced some important and original studies, either such a masterly excursus as that upon "runaway's eyes" in "Romeo and Juliet," or the note upon the "mermaid on the dolphin's back" in "The Midsummer Night's Dream," or such an essay as the analysis of the dramatic time in "Agamemnon" and "The Merchant of Venice." Surely it is not only a great but a blessed thing to have guided so rich a craft through a controversial sea, where shallow bauble boats make their way with those of nobler bulk, and to have pursued the course without one touch of asperity, arrogance, or spleen.

The history of American scholarship has in it but one other literary monument as ambitious and as complete as this. Professor Child's edition of the "English and Scottish Ballads" alone ranks with it in wealth of knowledge, critical acumen, and patient research. Scholarship in America has been a species of martyrdom. Opportunities for learned research have scarcely existed. Schools and colleges have exhausted in stupefying routine and fatiguing labor intellects that could well have added to the world's small store of great books. Our cities have not been nurseries of the arts

Where in the beams
Of warm encouragement, and in the eye
Of public note, they reach their perfect size.

All honor to the pioneers who have blazed a way for the endowment of research, and who undisturbed have kept their course until the world has come to recognise and understand them. Professor Goodwin has brought order out of chaos in his enlightening study of the Greek modes and tenses; Professor Gildersleeve has put the world forever in his debt by his masterly study of Pindar; Professor Gudeman has given us an edition of Tacitus that compeers any classical study of the century.

We take the measure of our great men after they are dead. The world knows now that William D. Whitney was the head and front of all Indian philology—the sinew and the forehand of our host. But in Philadelphia few students are aware that we have still with us the most learned medievalist now living, one whose work is appraised at its full value at the Vatican, the Sorbonne, and at Oxford and Cambridge, and bonne, and at Oxford and Cambridge, and is comparatively unknown at home. Cope, is comparatively unknown at home. Cope, Brinton, Laidy, Lea, and Hare are among the chiefest ornaments of the nation, and they are the glory of Philadelphia, but they have rarely been honored at home. At one time we had with us Henry Reed and George Allen, men of unsurpassed scholarship and literary intuition; the one was the best interpreter of Wordsworth, the other the foremost American Coleridgian. Professor Reed could never say far free himself from the monotonous toil of the teacher as to cross the ocean to Rydal Mount, and he never saw the great poet whose works he had made known to the American people. Classroom cares forever prevented George Allen from accomplishing the ambition of his life, and the world therefore still lacks its edition of Æschylus.

HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, LITT. D.

An interesting review of the work of this eminent American scholar appears on this page of "The Tribune."

LOCAL LIST IS ACTIVE.

(Continued from eleventh page.)

1000 L E-W 24	113	52000 do deb ser B3%	38
11000 Laclede Gas 5s	107¼-108¼	110000 WNY-P inc.30-50	43
48000 L E-St L con 1st	107¾-108¼	68000 Wis C 4s	91¼-92
1000 L-N-N-M 24	117	48000 W S grid 4s	81¾
		46000 do reg	113

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $292,422,742; gold reserve, $216,441,808.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: African mines opened blazing here today, the markets being full of a rumor that Ladysmith had been relieved and that 7,000 Boers had been captured at Colesberg. The other departments participated in the rise, though business was small. There was no confirmation of any of the rumors, and prices fell away after 2 o'clock. Consols, which were 101¾, closed at 101. Americans maintained their strength. The continent and arbitrageurs bought freely, though there was hardly any London account, and New York support made the close at top prices. The chief feature was Norfolk and Western, on the theory that that road would be amalgamated with the Baltimore & Ohio or the Pennsylvania. Paris still buying Tintos and Anacondas, and higher prices for the latter were confidently predicted. The bank bought £212,000 gold in German coin and received £15,000 from Germany. For South Africa £21,000 was taken. The influx was not expected. It is thought that the bank will reduce the buying rate for German coin tomorrow. Money and bills were idle at unchanged rates. The Bank of the Netherlands reduced its minimum discount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. Paris cheques was 21.18¾; Berlin, 20.49.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The market for American securities opened flat, soon partly level, and remained firm all day, with the demand generally light. Spanish 4s closed at 67¾. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £206,000.

Consols for money, 101 1-16; do for the account, 101⅛; Canadian Pacific, 94; Grs, 124; Erie 1st pfd., 55; Illinois Central, 115¾; Union Pacific pfd., 78¾; St. Paul common, 124¾; New York Central, 128; Pennsylvania, 67; Reading, 19; Reading 1st pfd., 53; Reading 2d pfd., 27¾; Atchison, 21¾; Louisville, 62¾; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 9¼. Bar silver closed at 29d per ounce. Money, 2@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Prices were firm at the opening of the bourse today on the easy settlement in London. Later a reaction set in, owing to the political situation, and the Egyptian affairs, Egyptian affairs, and there were large realisations in Suez Canal shares. Towards the close there was a slight recovery, but the tendency was heavy. Kaffirs were agitated, owing to contradictory reports. The closing was firm.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Realizations predominated on the bourse today, causing reactions, and the transactions were restricted.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Provisions—Hams—Short cut firm, 49s. Bacon—Cumberland cut firm, 33s; short ribs firm, 34s; long clear middles, light firm, 35s 6d; short clear backs firm, 34s. Shoulders—Square firm, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, in tcs, firm, 31s; American refined, in pails, firm, 33s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, May-August, steady, 22s 9d. Turpentine spirits—Strong, 41s 3d. Resin—Common, 5s 9d.

Grain—Wheat—Spot: No. 2 red Western, winter, steady, 5s 11d; No. 1 California steady, 6s 1½d. Corn—Spot: American mixed steady, 3s 11½d. Futures—Firm; March-April, nominally; February, 3s 7⅝d; March, 3s 7¼d; May, 3s 6¾d.

Receipts of wheat during the last three days, 138,000 centals, including 71,000 American. Receipts of American corn during the last three days, 31,200 centals.

Cotton—Spot: Fair demand; prices 1-32d higher. American middling, fair, 5 1-16d; good middling, 4¼d; middling, 4 13-16d; low middling, 4 11-16d; good ordinary, 4¼d; ordinary, 4 5-16d. The sales of the week were 45,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 14,850 bales American. Receipts, 9,000 bales, including 8,800 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed irregular and unsettled at the advance. American middling l. m. c., February, 4 44-64@4 45-64 sellers; March-April, 4 41-64d value; April-May, 4 38-64d sellers; May-June, 4 35-64d sellers; June-July, 4 33-64d sellers; July-August, 4 31-64d sellers; August-September, 4 29-64d buyers; September-October, 4 18-64d sellers; October-November, 4 7-64d buyers; November-December, 4d buyers.

Changes in Available Supplies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Special cable and telegraph communications to Bradstreet's show the following changes since last account: Wheat—United States and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease 1,027,000 bu; afloat and in Europe, increase 500,000 bu. Total supply, decrease, 527,000 bu. Corn—United States and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease, 378,000 bu. Oats—United States and Canada, east of Rockies, increase, 475,000 bu. Among the more important increases reported not given in the official visible supply statement are those of 400,000 bu at Northwestern interior elevators, 500,000 bu afloat and 85,000 bu at Portland, Me. The principal decreases are those of 421,000 bu at Chicago private elevators and 165,000 bu at Manitoba storage points. The aggregate stock of wheat held at Portland, Ore., and Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., increased 5,000 bu last week.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Dry goods—The demand for staple cottons has not varied to any material extent from yesterday in any description. The strength of raw cotton is improving the undertone and the market generally is somewhat firmer in brown and gray goods. Bleached cottons, firm. Coarse colored cottons, strong. Prints steady. Ginghams in all grades well situated. Print cloths, firm, but business quiet. Men's wear woolens, quieter after recent activity, but tone of market strong throughout.

Facts About Sir Harry Johnson.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Marquise de Montsoy errs, I think, in her statements in The Tribune" of Feb. 5 about Sir Harry Johnson. His baptismal name is not, as she first gives it, Henry, but Harry. His journey into Uganda does not, as she states, first introduce the bicycle into inner Africa, for, not to go farther back, it is only two or three years ago that a missionary of the Anglican mission in Uganda rode all the way from the Indian Ocean to Lake Victoria on his bicycle. Again, Sir Harry may, as the Marquise affirms, have been in a London architect's office in 1888 or 1886, but in his "British Central Africa" he speaks of his explorations on the Congo River before that. If still-health "forced him to betake himself to Tunis," this occurred about 1896 or 1897, when the British government transferred him from the supreme control of British central Africa to the Tunisian consulship. The actual order of events is as Sir Harry's career is the reverse of that given by the Marquise. He first explored and published, then entered the colonial service and continued to publish. FREDERIC PERRY NOBLE.

WHEAT LOSES GROUND.

(Continued from eleventh page.)

was quiet throughout the session today, and no more than steady in tone at the close. The Metal Exchange reported pig iron warrants as dull; lake copper unchanged at $16.25; tin quiet at $29.00; lead unchanged, with $4.70 bid and $4.75 asked; spelter quiet, with $4.70 bid and $4.80 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4.45 and for copper $16.25.

Dried fruits—Demand for evaporated apples was light, and as offerings were liberal the market exhibited a weak undertone, with quotations materially lower. Country advices were unfavorable and at the close the tendency was towards a still lower level. California dried fruits showed a tolerably steady undertone, but no change in quotations. State, evaporated apples, common, 3½@3¾c; prime, 6¼@6¾c; choice, 7@7½c; fancy, 8@8¼c. California dried prunes, 3½@7c per pound as to size and quality; apricots, royal, 13@15c; Moorpark, 15@18c; peaches, peeled, 18@22c; unpeeled, 7½@9c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 69¾c; track, 70½@71c; February, 69¾c; May, 69¾c; July, 67¼@67½c. Corn—Lower; No. 2, cash, 31c; track, 32c; February, 31¼c; May, 31¾c; July, 32¾c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 24c; track, 24½c; February, 24¼c; May, 24¼@24½c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c. Rye—Firm; 62½c. Flaxseed—Steady, $1.50. Pork—Higher; jobbing, $10.50 old; $11.50 new. Lard—Steady; prime steam, $5.70; choice, $5.75. Lead—Steady, $4.60@4.65. Spelter—Firm, $4.75. Timothy seed—Prime, $2.45. Corn meal—Steady, $1.75@1.80. Bran—Steady; sacked, east track, 64@66c. Hay—Timothy, easy, $8.50@11.50; prairie, steady, $7.00@8.50. Whisky—Steady, $1.23¾. Iron — cotton ties, $1.20. Bagging, 5½@6¼c. Hemp twine, 9c. Dry salted boxed meats, extra shorts, $5.87½; clear ribs, $6.00; clear sides, $6.12½. Bacon—Boxed, extra shorts, $6.37½; clear ribs, $6.50; clear sides, $6.62½. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 74,000 bu; oats, 42,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 6.—Wheat—The market (all into) dull lines today and hardly fluctuated. May opened at 64¾@65c and fell to 64¾c, and held there closely until after noon. There was no new development up to the close. The session was dull all through. The decline for the day was ⅛c from yesterday. Last prices were steady. May at 64¾@64¾c and July at 65¾@65¾c. Cash wheat sold well and all good lots were picked up promptly. No. 1 Northern sold at May prices; No. 2 Northern about 2c under. Millers are not buying with quite the activity of a few days ago, but they are turning out a good output and will want wheat soon. Flour—Steady, unchanged. Bran—Unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—Wheat—May, 62¾c; cash, No. 2 hard, 63¼@63c; No. 3 59@62¼c; No. 2 red, 65@69c; No. 3, 62@67c. Corn—May, 29¾c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 29½@29¾c; No. 3, 29c. Oats—No. 2 white, 24½@24¾c. Rye—No. 2, 52c. Hay—Choice timothy, $9.00@9.50; choice prairie, $6.50@6.75. Butter—Creamery, 20@23c; dairy, 18c. Eggs—Fresh, 11c. Receipts—Wheat, 24 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¼c; to arrive, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64¾c; to arrive, 64¾c; May, 66¾c; July, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c; No. 3 spring, 58¾c. Oats, 23½@24c. Rye, 51c. Barley, 34@37c. Flax—Cash, $1.54½; May, $1.58¾. Corn, 30¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 80,300 bu; shipments, wheat, 3,194 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 6.—Corn—Firm; new No. 2, 30¾c. Oats—Steady; No. 3 white, 23½@23¾c. Whisky—Firm on basis of $1.23¼ for finished goods.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movements of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs shipped direct to down-town packers not included) for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 5	19,035	317	39,431	28,468
Tuesday, Feb. 6	4,000	500	30,000	17,000
Totals	23,035	717	69,431	40,468
Same period last week	18,483	707	55,100	38,470
Same period 1898	18,088	864	60,544	36,886
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 5	4,777	6	8,999	293
Tuesday, Feb. 6	1,000	5	4,500	1,000
Totals	5,777	11	13,499	1,293
Same period last week	4,000	7	10,517	1,064
Same period 1898	4,139	65	12,922	260

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	61,000	123,000	60,000
Same period last week	45,000	103,000	58,000
Same period 1899	40,000	101,000	55,000
Same period 1898	40,000	128,000	60,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 16,000 cattle, 37,000 hogs, and 22,000 sheep, against 15,981 cattle, 29,415 hogs, and 20,075 sheep a week ago, and 9,934 cattle, 30,146 hogs, and 20,689 sheep the corresponding Wednesday a year ago.

Packers purchased 25,400 hogs and shippers 4,500, leaving 2,000 in the pens. Armour bought 1,000; Anglo-American, 2,600; Boyd & Lunham, 1,000; Chicago, 1,800; Continental, 1,600; Hammond, 900; International, 2,000; Lipton, 1,200; Morris, 1,300; Swift, 5,000 and Nelson Morris, 4,000. Drover's averaging 225@270 lbs cost $4.91@4.94, and 160@170 lbs $4.86@4.88½.

The average price of hogs Tuesday was about $4.91 or 16c higher than last week's average, and the highest day since August, 1898, nearly five years ago.

Average weight of hogs at Omaha last month 257 lbs, the lightest since last September, and the lightest since January, 1895. Average a year ago, 259 lbs, and two years ago, 287 lbs. The average at Sioux City dropped from 280 lbs in December to 265 lbs in January, being 29 lbs lighter than a year ago.

The first Colorado-Mexican lambs of the season arrived late on Monday, or nearly two weeks later than a year and two years ago. A lot of 189, averaging 77 lbs, sold on Monday at $6.85, and 1,378, averaging 86@91 lbs, sold on Tuesday at $7.00, which was the top price last year for Coloradoes. The first of the season in 1898 sold on Jan. 10 at $6.75, and in 1897 the first carload arrived at $5.85. Last year they sold as low as $4.80, and the range last Friday was $4.85@5.00.

J. D. Hutchinson of Neponset, Ill., reports most of the matured hogs shipped out of his section of the country, with corn selling at 28c per bu.

Cattle—Receipts were light today, 4,000, including about 1,300 straight Texas. The market for Texas was 10@15c lower, with natives weak to 10c lower, and the best fat corn and grass steers declined 5@10c. The general cattle market closed weak, with liberal receipts expected the next few days. Quotable steers averaging 1,000 lbs sold at $4.00@5.80, with 6 head, averaging 1,582 lbs, at $5.65. Strictly choice 1,400@1,600-lb steers quotable at $5.60@5.90; good to choice, $5.25@5.60; fair to good, $4.75@5.25; common and plain, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00; cows, $2.50@4.50; heifers, $2.50@5.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.75@5.00; calves, $5.00@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.75@4.50; veal calves, $6.00@7.00.

Hogs—Prices advanced 2½@5c, but the market closed rather easy. Trade was active and only 10,000 were left in the pens at the finish. Packers bought freely from the start, and the shipping demand was good. Monday's shipments were 8,999 head, the largest since last September. Prices at about reached expectations, but the quality was poorer than a week ago. The proportion of heavyweights was smaller than usual for Monday. Three lots of heavyweights sold at $5.00, with 94.97½ quite a common price. Few sold below $4.85. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$4.87½@4.95
Selected butchers' 220@270 lbs	4.90@5.00
Selected lots, 150@190 lbs	4.90@4.97½
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	4.85@4.97½
Heavy shipping, 260@300 lbs	4.90@5.00
Light shipping, 140@160 lbs	4.85@4.95
Rough heavy grades	4.70@4.80
Poor to choice pigs	3.75@4.80

Sheep—The demand for sheep was brisk at the highest prices of the year, nearly 1,000 head of 119 @124-lb Western selling at $5.40. Exporters bought 1,000 Yearlings, averaging 106@107 lbs, at $4.85, the highest export sheep of the season. Few Western sheep sold below $4.85, with 900 @98-lb lots at $4.80@4.85. Wethers sold at $5.00@5.10. Lambs sold 15@20c lower than on the close of last week. Eight double-decks of Colorado lambs, the first of the season, sold at $6.85@7.00; seven doubles, averaging 85 @91 lbs, at $7.00. Western lambs sold at $6.00@6.85; $6.70@6.85; native lambs sold at $4.00@5.90, bulk, $6.00@6.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 704; nothing doing; feeling steady. Cables quote American cattle higher at 12@13c per lb.; refrigerator beef lower at 10c per lb. Exports today none; tomorrow, 440 cattle, 45 sheep, and 6,142 qrs beef. Calves—Receipts, 164; quiet but steady; all sold; veals, $5.50@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,362; sheep steady; lambs slow and 10c lower; six cars unsold; sheep, $4.50@5.50; lambs, $7.25@7.70; yearlings, $6.12½. Hogs—Receipts, 4,870; one car on sale; firm at $4.95. Dressed meats—Steady.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,750 natives, 250 Texans; market trifle slow, about steady; heavy native steers, $4.90@5.00; light weights, $4.55@5.00; stockers and feeders, $4.00@5.10; butcher cows and heifers, $3.10@4.90; canners, $2.50@3.10; fed Westerns, $4.00@5.10; stockers, $3.50@4.35; Texans, $3.75@4.35. Hogs—Receipts, 12,500; market active at 5c advance; heavy, $4.70@4.85; mixed, $4.90@4.75; light, $4.75@4.82½; pigs, $4.00@4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 4,850; good, quick market at unchanged prices; lambs, $6.00@6.75; yearlings, $5.25@6.00; muttons, $4.50@5.20; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.25; culls, $2.50@3.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500, including 2,200 Texans; market steady to easier; native shipping and export steers, $4.75@6.85; dressed beef and butchers' steers, $4.00@5.75; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.90@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.60; cows and heifers, $2.50@4.80; canners, $1.85@2.65; bulls, $3.15@4.00; Texas and Indian steers, $3.50@4.85, with some fine steers at $5.00@5.10; native cows and heifers, $2.25@3.90. Calves—Receipts, 12,000; market active and steady; $4.00@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market active; packers, $4.65@4.80; butchers, $4.80@4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market strong and active; native muttons, $4.50@5.75; lambs, $5.00@7.00; culls and bucks, $2.50@4.50; stockers, $2.50@4.00.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; native beef steers, $4.25@5.75; native steers, $4.00@4.80; Texas steers, $3.60@4.40; cows and heifers, $3.10@4.30; canners, $2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.10. Hogs—Receipts, 7,200; market 5c higher; heavy, $4.70@4.80; mixed, $4.67½@4.70; light, $4.67½@4.70; pigs, $4.00@4.65; bulk of sales, $4.67½@4.70. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; yearlings, $5.50@6.00; Western muttons, $4.75@5.10; stock sheep, $4.00@4.80; lambs, $5.25@6.75.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday:

	Age.
James Benda, 2...	21—19
Frank Cleeton, 31, Paul, Minn., Helena M. M. Sidgreaves, 29, Chicago	31—29
Olavus Bergh, Anna Johnson	21—18
Frederick Bertelsen, Anna Johnson	21—20
Fred Gehl, Bertha Gehl	30—30
Andrew J. Smith, Bertha Johnson	22—20
Joseph Kaspar, Mary Kaspar	23—23
Frank J. Laska, Emma T. Wallace	21—19
John Buttimer, Anna Finkelman	31—19
Ralph E. Mathews, Ida Dawson	21—18
Albert Bernard, Hattie Bernard	21—19
Charles Hunt, Nellie Hunt	21—19
Joseph Kosnyka, Mary Olson	30—30
Herman Widerberg, Ida Olson	21—20
Cologeno Farrino, Mary Ciccone	21—20
Charles R. Bowen, Elsie Bowen	21—20
Thomas Nolan, Margaret Nolan	30—30
Joseph Kurtas, Rachel Kurtas	27—25
Samuel Lapack, Minnie Lapack	21—20
Thomas R. Dunbar, Mary Kostka	30—30
Charles A. Hannemann, Mary Hannemann	21—19
Samuel Lapack, Minnie Lapack	21—20
Sigmund Zubek, Katie Zubek	21—20
Albert Johnson, Anna Johnson	21—20
George Pry, Mary Pry	21—19
Bengt Larson, Anna Larson	21—19
Joseph Eichberger, Josephine Eichberger	21—19

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William Kelleher, Mary E. Premo	48—40
Adolph Laursen, Sine Madsen	26—21
Arthur Tracey, Louise Losand	23—18
Alexander Wrona, Mamie Dobrzyn	22—18
Andrew Deagan, Margaret Bowles	32—30
James Braun, Bertha Halle	31—25
Thomas Corrigan, Joliet, Ill., Mary Carroll, same	23—23
Jakob Rzeszin, Mary Urban	22—22
Fred Miller, Lena Bluhm, Addison	24—20
Jacob W. Isaacson, Jennie Cohen	24—21
Willis D. Humphrey, Minnie M. Engers	30—27
Alexander Murray, Maude Anderson	26—24
William Benner, Mary E. Tate	36—27
Patrick Cahill, Mrs. Julia Powers	38—31
Frank A. Sofer, Julia Block	24—21
John Costello, Annie McGregor	25—24
Anton Wagner, Emma Brown	50—41
Fred Erickson, Marie Timmerman	24—23
John W. Frantz, Isabella Henderson	24—20
John Downing, Julian Shea	27—23
Joseph Hoffman, Agnes Hoffman	24—21
Andrew Harvey, Bertha Prenn	21—18
Will R. Entriken, Lillian M. Stagg	25—20
Thomas Furey, Mrs. Annie Davis	29—29

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York, 8 a. m. and 9 p. m. and 4:30 p. m.; final close tomorrow at 4:30 p

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 23, as bookkeeper and typewriter; rapid and accurate; strictly temperate; good education; good penman; good refs.; moderate salary. Address W 751, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or general office work, by young man, 29; 12 years' experience; best references. Address S 558, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1, COMPETENT, expert bookkeeper, cashier; age 27; commercial college graduate; individual service 10 years; city references; bonds; moderate. R 350, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; capable of holding good position; 3 years' active experience; good penman; rapid and accurate. A1 references; $12. Address W 729, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE MAN, 28, wishes position; ten years' experience in clerical and commercial line; salary to begin no object; reference. H. W. BESSOMS, 2430 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 20 years of age in R. R. office; experienced. Address W 746, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper; reliable and accurate; references or bond. Address S 976, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 20, OFfice work; experience and good references. Address W 756, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT D. e. bookkeeper; check; good references; bond. Address W 754, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY SALESMAN, for jobber or manufacturer, by thoroughly competent salesman desiring to leave road for family reasons; references of the highest order. Address S 978, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY 16 YEARS OF age, experienced in copying and filing letters and general office work. Address W 718, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 18; 6IX months' experience; $5 a week. W 706, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT OFFICE boy of 15; experience and refs. W 704, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY, BY A NEAT, up-to-date commercial printer, union, reliable and decent; if you want a good man address quickly JOHNSON, 1002 Park-av., Racine, Wis. Chicago only.

SITUATION WANTED—PAINTING, PAPERhanging, calcimining, paper-cleaning. 242 Indiana-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED — PAPERHANGING, painting, and calcimining done cheap; good work. 1 Smith-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TIN and sheet iron worker; 18 years' experience. Address E. J. MONROE, 566 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIREMAN OR OIler; understands engines; good ref. W 752, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PAINTING, PAPER hanging, calcimining, cheap, for board or cash. Address 107 Fifth-av., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRAFTSMAN; 15 years' Chicago experience; good tracer. Address W 776, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER; GOOD electrician; strictly temperate; best references. Address W 774, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS allaround bookbinder. Address R 577, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—CUTTER [TAILOR], IN or about Chicago. Address W 736, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BUTler and wife as cook. Address 2038 Cottage Grove-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY single man; has neat appearance and good habits; good experience and refs. Address COACHMAN, 1531 Sheridan road.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; MARried; first-class ref. H. NOBLE, 1880 Washington blvd.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; general housework; man drive, take care of barn. 111 North Clark-st., Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; willing and obliging; best of references. Address W 704, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; married; German; willing, sober, obliging; best city references. W 750, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant; rapid, expert writer; reasonable salary. Address S 969, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPher and bookkeeper; good penman; good references; moderate salary. Address S 901, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter wishes extra work; manuscripts, legal papers, etc.; low prices. W 749, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, STRICTly temperate, honest, not afraid of work, wishes permanent position of responsibility in some responsible concern; will ignore offers which will subtract from his religious services. J. H. R., 1547 Emerald-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG business-man, well posted in all branches of the business, good penman, good accountant, and experienced salesman desires suitable employment. Address W 748, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH PRIVATE FAMily, by strictly sober young man; 24; strictly honest and not afraid of work; exp. in all-around work, or would do porter work in flat building. Address, stating salary, S 975, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR credit reporter by young man experienced in successful salary loan business; best references. Address W 705, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by first-class houseman, German; understands steam and hot water heating; can take care of horses. J. H. STILLMAN, 71 Sullivan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN, CARE of furnace, barn work; experienced with inside work; private family; city refs. W 711, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, to do any kind of work, and woman laundress. J. KELLEY, 209 30th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG COLORED man as porter in business house; good education; best refs. 3 MORGAN, 49 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; UNDERstands all boilers; good ref. W 750, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 19, handling freight. C. R. ZINSER, Minonk, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—WRITING TO DO AT 108 St. Louis pennman. Address P 239, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—$125 WILL PURCHASE THE handsome Kentucky bred trotting and pacing mare, Lady Ashland; foaled June 12, 1892; 15¼ hands high; weighs about 1,100 lbs.; sired by Ashland Wilkes, 2:17¾, by Red Wilkes, 2:18¾, by George Wilkes; dam, Delta, by Mambrino Startle; she has been driven to wagon, trotted 5 one-mile heats at Lexington, Ky., 18 months ago, in 2:18, 2:18¼, and 2:18, at which time she cost $1,200; she is a perfect lady driver, and can be driven recently (while being driven by a lady) she took fright at a steam roller and ran away; she did not injure herself in any way, and stopped on her own accord, after running four squares, but owner does not care to drive her again, and for that reason will sell her for above low price to some one who will take her out of the city; I will warrant her sound and to trot in 2:35 in present condition; she will prove a valuable animal in the country, where there are no steam rollers, as she is fearless of all other objects, and is large enough for any use. For further particulars address or call on FRANK TAYLOR, 643 W. Adams-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE, LARGE, HANDSOME bay family and trotting mare May McGregor; 16 hands high, weighs about 1,100 lbs., has long mane and tail, is perfectly mannered in every respect; kind and gentle every way; no bad habits in the stable or on the road; a lady can drive her as well as a man; she is a large, fine, pleasant driver, can road 12 miles an hour and trot a mile in 2:35; she is very handsome and attractive; any private party can have her for $150; she will be guaranteed as described and bank references given as to responsibility. Also a large, fine extension-top, cut-under surrey, five leather-top, springing buggy, extra fine rubber tire trap, gin-single surrey and a fine open buggy; all have rubber cutter, fur robes, blankets, etc.; all the best city makes, and shop but little wear; sold to settle an estate; will be sold at a bargain if sold at all; information apply to JAMES OLIVER, groom, at barn, near 3251 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—2 DOUBLE SLEIGHS, TWO SPEEDing cutters, 30 Portland and swell bodies, from $5 up; two extra fine span of horses, one fine horse, brougham, or surrey; all kinds of work horses; will sell cheap for cash or monthly payment; money advanced on horses, wagons, and harness; come and see the largest assortment of carriages, broughams, surreys, and runabouts of every description in the State. H. C. WALKER, 346-348 Wabash-av., take elevator.

FOR SALE—2 SPECIAL FIRST-CLASS 5-GLASS LANdaus, 3 broughams, made by C. P. Kimball, nearly new; all kinds of extension-top and carriage cut-under surreys, runabouts; in fact, every kind on wheels; the celebrated Messenger milk wagon; milk wagons of every kind; also double and single harness; will sell on 6 monthly payments. H. C. WALKER, 346-348 Wabash-av., take elevator.

SPEEDING CUTTER, ALMOST NEW, MADE to order; will sell cheap or trade for diamond. Call at stable, 183 E. 39th-st.

FOR SALE—BUYS EXTRA FINE PAIR OF CHESTnut mares, one has record of 2:35; trial 2:19; sound. 194 35th-st.

CUTTER, TWO-SEATED; A BIG BARGAIN; $10. 148 La Salle-av.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

LEADING DANCING SCHOOL OF CHICAGO—Prof. Roach and wife—Society leaders and teachers and champions of the world, and $1,000 cash says they are the only teachers in Chicago that can guarantee to teach beginners in the shortest time all styles of dancing, tumbling, or musical acts; the waltz, with the reverse, taught to young or old in two minutes; $5.00 for a course of lessons that can equal them. CLASSES MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS; SUNDAY CLASSES, 2 to 5. Private lessons day or evening or Sunday given by PROF. ROACH, the champion of the world, at 624 Madison-st., Haymarket Theatre building.

WALTZ, 2-STEP, REVERSE, GUARANTEED; 6 STRICTLY PRIVATE LESSONS, $2; sand jig, 50c; Irish jig, 50c; cakewalk, $2; clog, BUCK, etc.; private class every Tuesday evening, Prof. Ridge. Notice—Failure in other schools specially invited. Cheats' dealings; no frauds; no quack teachers.

DANCING—BALLROOM. SOCIETY DANCES; beginners taught music; lessons, 2 and 8; Class Friday; receptions at 8; Sat. 4; 10 lessons, $2.50. Bennett Inst., 438 Chicago Athenæum Bldg.

NEW ERA DANCING ACADEMY—STRICTLY private and class lessons day and evening. New Era Building, Harrison and Halsted-sts.

DOWNER'S SCHOOL OF DANCING, N. SIDE Turner Hall—Class every Mon. eve. at 8; waltz, two-step guaranteed. Private lessons daily. Clark.

PRIVATE DANCING LESSONS GIVEN BY two young ladies; good music. 612 La Salle-av.

TRIAL LESSON FREE, TUES. AND FRI EVE. Wed. and Sat. 4 p. m. Chicago Athenæum, 4th fl.

LADY GIVES PRIVATE DANCING LESSONS, 50c; waltz guaranteed; music. 220 B. Hoyne-av.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS' ALBUMS SUPplies; price list free. F. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRY GOODS SALESlady; 10 years' experience; 1st-class references; can sell in any department. MARY WALKER, 4139 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP. YOUNG LADY as office assistant; $5. Address C T 936, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, German, as governess, companion, or reception lady; can teach kindergarten, sew well; best references. Address W 740, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do cooking, washing, or cleaning by the day. Address W 724, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; private family; wages $5; city or country; best references. W 707, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK MORNING and evening for board, room. Address for one week, A., 3132 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR CHAMBER work, with or without sewing; references. Address W 760, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED cook and waitress. Best reference. 2944 So. Park-av., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK OR LAUNDRESS, private families; best refs.; day work. 136 Lincoln-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOMAN AS COOK or laundress, by the week or some nights; best references. M. H., 446 W. Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for second work; best refs. Apply 3809 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced colored girl, place in restaurant or housework in small family. 2704 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS cook; private family; no objection to country; good reference. 336 Mohawk-st., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, just arrived, for general housework. Call 149 Townsend-st., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS woman cook, fully experienced; references. 3903 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. 4814 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress or housework. 2717 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress or housework in a flat. E B 870, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, with reference; private family. 196 39th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD COOK AND laundress; small family. 2731 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CANADIAN GIRL for general housework. 2929 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GOOD, PLAIN cook, colored. Call 2910 Armour-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COOK, OR GENeral work. 206 N. Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LAUNDRESS, work by day or take work home. 2714 Armour-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY REliable housekeeper; hotel or family. Address W 710, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT American woman as housekeeper. Address MISS PRICE, 183 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young lady as housekeeper. W 725, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker; work $1.25 a day. 3261 Aldine-pl., flat 10.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS WILL assist dressmaker or do household linen. T., 2721 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWISS-FRENCH child's nurse, or second work and seamstress, city or suburbs. Address E B 876, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR AS-sistant in housework. 25 E. 47th-st., 2d floor.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — 20 COOKS, 10 SECond girls, 12 laundresses, 6 nurses, 8 married couples, 15 chambermaids, 6 waitresses, 16 kitchen girls, housemen, butlers, pantry girls, ironers; 200 girls. HELP FURNISHED FREE. Telephone Main 969 North. MRS. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BEST OF SERVANTS, with good references, for all kinds of house-work. Woman's Exchange, 3310 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — EIGHT GERMAN girls, 5 housework, 3 second work. Call 241 E. North-av. MRS. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED VIENNA COOKS, general girls. MRS. MANDEL, 200 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN GIRLS; refs.; housework. BURG, 12 S. Canter-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GIRLS FOR ALL kinds housework. MRS. HEISE, 942 S. Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman cook. 215 32d-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY exp. young lady steno., Remington or Smith-Premier machine; moderate salary. Address C T 968, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LAW STENOGRAPher, thoroughly experienced, with best of references, desires to represent active lawyer's office. Address W 747, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT ONCE, BY BRIGHT, refined, educated young lady; rapid, accurate, experienced; assistant bookkeeper. Address W 735, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY exp. and well educated lady steno.; Remington or Smith-Premier; reasonable salary. MISS HILL, Phone 184 Harrison. Address 719 39th, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED, educated lady, 25, wholesale house, or as private secretary; salary $10. Address S 973, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent stenographer; good penman; neat appearance. Address R 379, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; five years' experience; good education; stylish appearance and ref. No. 4 references, P 170, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address S 985, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPher, 2 years' experience; Remington operator; salary $10 to $12 per week. W 742, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGrapher desires a position with a reliable firm. Address W 731, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young lady steno., accurate; $6. Address C T 937, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY REliable business woman as manager of excellent hotel or restaurant. Address W 709, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COLORED GIRL of 18 to do errands or care for children. Call 4106 Indiana-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER,
THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS AND GREATEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
THE MARVELOUS TESTS HE PERFORMS prove the magnitude of his strange and wonderful power. He stands at the head of his profession and does not wish to be measured by any other standard than his own. He brings personal indorsements from great people from nearly all civilized parts of the earth. His experience and knowledge of life is broad, deep, and profound, and when unified with his psychic powers of mediumship, it makes him all that he claims to be, the peer of all mediums and life readers. He gives full names, dates, and facts concerning your affairs and unerring advice upon matters of business, social, and domestic relations, journeys, changes, speculation, love, marriage, divorce, etc. TELLS YOU WHOM AND WHEN YOU ARE TO MARRY.
Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily and Sunday. 2926 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR THIS WEEK—25C—25C—25C.

REMEMBER, he asks no questions
HE CALLS YOUR NAME IN FULL.

Prof. Tourville, clairvoyant and palmist; he discloses the PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE accurately; tells whom and when you will marry; reunites the separated; causes speedy and happy marriages with the one of your choice and whether they are true or false. 194 W. Madison, 2d floor, daily and Sunday. 2304 Cottage Grove-av., 1st flat.

25C—SUCCESS—SUCCESS—25c

FOR A FULL $2 READING; ONE WEEK AT this low price, commencing today, to introduce the phenomenal power of MADAM DELMORE, nature's gifted CLAIRVOYANT, MEDIUM, and PALMIST, permanently located at 2009 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; she gives luck in 4 days; causes marriage in 12 days; removes evil influence and spells in 9 days. NEVER FAILS. TELLS FULL NAMES, facts, everything; develops mediums in trance mediumship; development guaranteed; hours 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily and Sunday.

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PROF. C. F. LEON,
READS PAST, FUTURE, CORRECTLY,
ON ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS,
SALES, CHANGES, TRAVELS,
LOVE,
AND FAMILY AFFAIRS.

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REVEALS EVERYTHING.
PAY WHAT YOU PLEASE.
HOURS, 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M. DAILY AND SUNDAYS. LETTERS MUST INCLOSE STAMP.

MRS. H. ELLSWORTH, 30 YRS. A CLAIRVOYant and palmist; can be consulted daily at her office, 3 fl., cor. State and Madison-sts., Room 23. Entrance 70 E. Madison-st. will read your entire past, present, and future; gives advice on all affairs of love, business, or health; fee, 50c.

SCIENTIFIC PALMISTRY — CERTIFICATE from Count St. Germain, Count Cagliostro, London. MARY DAVIS, Suite 40, 90 Wabash-av.

MME. LULU, TRUTHFUL FORTUNE TELLER. Ladies, 25c; gents, 50c. 257 W. Madison-st.

MME. JOSEPH, EUROPEAN FORTUNE TELler; ladies, 25c; gents, 50c. 257 W. Madison-st.

PROF. L. G. KEY, ASTROLOGER—30 YEARS' experience, 12 in Chicago. 1406 Masonic Temple.

GYPSY FORTUNE TELLER AND PALMIST—Gents, 50c; ladies 25c. 180 W. Madison-st.

MRS. J. HAWKE, 206 OAK-ST., TELLS PAST, present, and future; gives names or descriptions.

MRS. TOWNE, CLAIRVOYANT AND HEALER, 661 W. Madison-st., first flat rear.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—LAW, GENeral, medical. GEO. M. BECKWITH, 218 Clark-st., Room 418, s. w. cor. Adams.

BUSINESS CARDS.

1,000 CARDS, 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC., $1.25; letterheads, $1.50; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. FANTUS & SON, 148 Clark.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND COLLECTOR—SUBURban lumber yard, South Side; young man familiar with lumber terms preferred. E R 749, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—FOR MACHINE SHOP; MUST have experience. Address W 721, Tribune.

MAN—EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN FOR general office work; must be accurate and reliable. Address stating age, references, and salary expected, W 755, Tribune office.

MEN—TWO YOUNG MEN, EX-CLERKS PREferred, to take orders; good compensation. Call in person, 8 a. m. The Singer Mfg. Co., 110-112 Wabash-av.

YOUNG MAN—WITH AT LEAST 12 MONTHS' office experience. Address W 776, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS — FOR OUR REIN HOLDER; sample, 10 cents stamps. American Wire Fence Co., Detroit, Mich.

LIVE SALESMEN ARE COINING MONEY selling the latest novelty; endless wire mystery. McMILLAN & CO., Mfrs., 271 Wabash-av.

SALESMAN—THE FISHER BOOK TYPEwriter company offers an exceptionally fine and remunerative salaried position to an experienced typewriter salesman for Chicago; an excellent opportunity for a successful typewriter salesman who desires to improve his position and prospects. Address by letter, 346 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN — A LARGE PHOTOGRAPHIC goods mail order house wants a first-class experienced corresponding salesman, capable of effecting sales of photographic goods by mail; none but good men need answer; state age, experience, and salary. Address C T 765, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — BY ONE OF THE LARGEST Eastern manufacturers of BRONZE POWDER and LEAFS for Chicago and surrounding cities; one exclusive line; full line preferred; excellent opportunity to the right man; state particulars, references, age, etc. Address W 767, Tribune.

SALESMAN—ABLE, INDUSTRIOUS, AND IN the habit of earning $50 a week, in a specialty; references required. Address C S 415, Tribune.

SALESMAN—WHO IS ACQUAINTED IN DRY goods and hardware stores. Room 5-8, 120 Quincy-st.

SALESMAN—A HUSTLING SALESMAN WILLing to work outside. Room 405, Lakeside Bldg.

SALESMEN—CLOTHING, TO OPEN AND OPerate agencies for the largest exclusive tailoring house in the United States; the proper facilities will be given to the right parties, including woolens in the place for display purposes; this is a rare opportunity to engage in a lucrative business without any investment; hundreds thus engaged in this business now are making from $1,500 to $5,000 a year. WOOLENS, for particulars and full information to Department A, Lock Box 933, Chicago.

SALESMEN—FOR ALL LINES OF BUSINESS (splendid side line) to sell our advertising fans; newest, latest patterns. Just the thing customers want. 30 per cent commission; a line that can be handled with dignity by first-class salesmen; guaranteed best side line ever offered; write promptly with references. American Novelty Co., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN — TO HANDLE THE 1900 EDItion of People's Cyclopedia, a ready thing sold; excellent opportunity for those having executive ability, as we need several leaders for the West and Northwest. 1508 Fisher Bldg. Encyclopedia dept.

SALESMEN—TAILORING SALESMEN AND SOlicitors everywhere, to sell suits and overcoats to measure from $6.50 up; will pay good salary or commission to a bright salesman. Call or address Crown Tailoring Co., 266 5th-av., Chicago.

SALESMEN — 5 WANTED FOR CLASSIFIED business, high grade, salary and commission; educated and energetic young men; good pay. Call before 11:30 a. m., American Literary Society [DAVIS], 921-931 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—I WANT A FEW INTELLIGENT men of good address to call on mnfrs. and office men with an article of great merit. Apply 8:30 to 9 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m., 231 E. Jackson-st., 3d floor. N. BLICKHALM.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING; SALARY $100 AND extras; experience not absolutely necessary, but must be wide-awake and energetic. Address Look Box 878, Toledo, Ohio.

SALESMEN—SUBSCRIPTION BOOK; GILTedged proposition; none but educated and well-dressed gentlemen need apply. SHEPPARD, 1260 Monadnock.

SALESMEN—IF YOU VISIT COUNTRY DRUG trade and want a good "side" call 20, 154 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN—TWO, WORTH $50 A WEEK, FOR special line; 10 cents for 50 references required. 1506 Fisher Building, 10 to 12 a. m.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OFFICE SPECIALTIES; fine side lines; used by all merchants; catalogue free. Model Mfg. Co., Box 7, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—TO SELL FOR REED'S CUSHION shoes, Room 304, 67 Clark-st.

SOLICITOR—FIRE INSURANCE, ON SALARY. Address E A 932, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—MALE OR FEMALE, FOR THE Security Trust and Life Insurance company's health policies; yearly renewable; $5 weekly sick benefit, and so on proportionately. TRANALES, 1314 Unity Building.

SOLICITORS—TO SELL TEA, COFFEE, AND butter to consumer in city and suburbs; commission; references exchanged. E E 574, Tribune.

SOLICITORS—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUnity for able life ins. man; old line Co. Room 414, 154 La Salle-st.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITORS — GREATEST seller published, $5 to $15 day easily; permanent work for 1900. TALOR, Room 470, 324 Dearborn.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—TO SELL SPECIAL mail order line for cigars from our mills to the retail trade; good commission. Schuylkill Mills, Box 1102, Philadelphia.

WANTED—SALESMEN—FOR KING CLAY 5C cigar; stable best seller on the market. Address PHILLIE JAEGER & CO., La Salle and S. Water-sts.

Boys.

BOY—TO RUN GOLDING JOBBER AND SET type. Basement, rear door, 4411 St. Lawrence-av.

BOYS AND GIRLS—TO SELL STAMPS ON large commission. W 706, Tribune office.

BOYS—16 YEARS OLD, REFERENCES REquired. Wages, $3 per week. 134 Wabash-av.

Trades.

CIGAR MAKERS—APPLY TO JAMES W. SHERIDAN & CO., 76 Wabash-av.

COACH AND HEARSE BODY BUILDERS—Four, first-class. ROBT. GLEISENKAMP SONS & CO., Carriage and Hearse Bldrs., Pittsburg, Pa.

FOREMEN, SUPERINTENDENTS AND HEADS of departments can increase their incomes in an easy and legitimate manner by calling on or addressing C. P. KING, 606 W. Madison-st. Open until 10 p. m.

MACHINISTS—5 LATHE HANDS; 3 OR 4 moulders. Address D. J. MURRAY MFG. CO., Wausau, Wis.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN—FIRST-CLASS, familiar with crane work. Apply Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., Harvey, Ill.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND DESIGNING draftsman—State experience and wages expected. Address S 812, Tribune office.

PAPER HANGERS — TO SEND THEIR CUSTomers to the cheapest and best wall paper store in Chicago and receive commissions on sale; our 20th century sample books now ready for delivery; most complete line of goods ever in the city. American Wall Paper Co., 156-158 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

SHOEMAKER—FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM SHOEmaker. Apply at once. C. St. Paul, Minn., or Mueller, 15 Jackson-st., Chicago.

SHOEMAKERS—FITTING ROOM; STITCHers and vampers; men's shoes. G. A. KANTROWITZ & CO., 71 Market-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—$15 MONTH FOR WINTER. $20 in summer and board. W 780, Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—COMPLETE LIFE OF MOODY BY HIS SON AND SANKEY, AUTHORIZED FAMILY EDITION; big profits; outfit free; credit given; freight paid; send for outfit quick. MARTIN DIX GARMO CO., 435 Race, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS—MAN CLEARED $1,182, LADY $920 last six months introducing Holladay's Marvel Waterproof Shoe Polish; sells on sight; 1 dip blacks; demonstrated samples free. Why not you? HOLLADAY & CO., 188 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—THE NEW YORK LIFE Ins. Co. has an opening for two special agencies in Cook County. Special inducements to men of good address with business ability. Call, 1 to 3, or 7 to 9, 100 Washington-st. GEO. W. RIGGS, Manager.

TO SUCCEED SELL THE EXCELSIOR GASOline lamp, the only successful vapor gas lamp on the market; agents making $100 to $200 per month selling these lamps. Hawks Manfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 79 5th-av.

SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL—AUTOMATIc card case; unperforated cards; push button and out comes card; agent's outfit, 25c; perforators free. Anderson Mfg. Co., 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN TO sell Salisbury's folding tooth brush; traveling men buy them on sight; send 30c for sample and particulars. C. S. SALISBURY, 607 Ashland Blk.

HUSTLING AGENTS—TO SELL OUR M. & M. 1/4 cent per hour. MARTIN & MOREHEAD, 97 W. Washington-st., Chicago.

"TWENTY-IN-ONE" SHIRT BOSOM [NOT reversible] for only 50c; 7 changes; complete, stylish fronts; no laundry bills; lasting; seller; sample free. Bryan Co., C 29, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—ONE HOUR A DAY makes $2; legitimate seller on earth; money from the start. Call or write. J. H. LOVE, 52 Dearborn st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD LIVE AG'TS TO sell the Warner Gas Machine in Ind.; the best gasoline gas machine on the market; write for territory. A. H. NEWTON, Hudson, Mich.

LOCAL AND TRAVELING, TO TAKE ORDERS for latest style aluminium card case; no perforation cards; full outfit 10 cents. Economy Co., 385 Lake-st.

AGENTS—BY OUR SIMPLIFIED GUITAR method in two hours any one can play any piece of music; knowledge of guitar or music unnecessary. George R. Jackson Music Co., Signerner, Ia.

AGENTS—PEN CARBON COPYING BOOK; USE any paper, any ink, any pen; no press; makes perfect copy; send 10c and write for agency free. Pen Carbon Manifold Co., 49 Richards Bldg., Boston.

TURN ON THE GAS. SELF-LIGHTING GAS burner, attached to any gas jet in one minute; lasts for years; sells at 50c. Call or write. C. D. WRIGHT, 119 La Salle-st.

AGENTS — VAN'S WONDERFUL RUBBER pocket pencil holder; agents wanted; sample 10c; postpaid. N. ARIAL TOP CO., 370 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE GENUINE COLUMbia graphophone; $5 and up; sells on its merits; records exchanged. Graphophone Exchange, 73 5th-av.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE NEW $10 COLUMBIA talking machine; $1 down and $1 per week. 603 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—AGENTS, EACH TOWN, MEN AND women, for Sabastian's Magic Wallet Fixer; big demand. 126 Washington-st., Room 69.

$25 A WEEK EASY TO HUSTLING AGENTS introducing Bradford's automatic washing machine; no rubbing. Bradford Mfg. Co., Cincinnati.

AGENTS — FOR PETIT LEDGERS. CREDIT coupon books, and adv. specialties; sell to all merchants. PERSHING MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN—ENGRAVED aluminum card case and cards; no perforations; something new. MAGNUS HESS, 195 Washington.

$100 MONTHLY; METALLIC BREAD BOARDS; sample free. D. N. Forshee, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Agents Wanted.

IMMENSE FORTUNES ARE BEING MADE IN the cattle business; we want reliable people to sell stock in a cattle company managed by successful business-men of the highest standing; the stock will double in value in short time; a limited amount is for sale at $2.50 per share; par value $5; price will be advanced to par immediately after this block is sold; highest bank references as to the reliability of the company furnished; an exceptional opportunity for the small as well as large investor to purchase stock in an enterprise that is absolutely safe and extremely profitable. For full particulars call or address Room 825, Marquette Building, Chicago.

YOU HAVE THE WRONG BOOK IF YOU haven't the AUTHENTIC LIFE OF D. L. MOODY, by REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D. Dr. H. C. Wheaton and other prominent friends and coworkers of Mr. Moody say of Dr. Chapman: "Of all men in the world I should select you first to write the life of our dear friend, Mr. Moody." Hundreds of agents write us every day: "HAVE PROSPECTUS FOR ANOTHER LIFE OF MR. MOODY, BUT PREFER DR. CHAPMAN'S TO ANY OTHER; WILL TRANSFER ORDERS TO YOURS." MR. MOODY'S SON WRITES DR. CHAPMAN: "I KNOW OF NO ONE WHO COULD WRITE WITH A BETTER APPRECIATION OF MY FATHER'S LIFE THAN YOU." Over 500 pages; magnificently illustrated with exclusive photographs. IF YOU ARE WISE, you will send at once 20 cents to pay postage on a FREE OUTFIT. HIGHEST COMMISSION; credit given; freight paid. JOHN C. WINSTON & CO., 328 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

ONE MILLION WILL BE SOLD THE FIRST year. Agents of generating gasoline lamps all coming our way. No generating lamp will sell alongside of the "Perfection." It is the only gasoline gas lamp that does not require generating. No torch, no alcohol, no pump, no waiting to get up steam, lights just like gas, can be turned up or down as the brilliant 100-candle power light at a cost of only one cent per night. This invention gives people in the country the advantage of city gas at practically no cost, and enables people in cities to cut their light bills down to almost nothing. Agents wanted every where. Send for circulars. Perfection Incandescent Gas Lamp Co., Omaha, Neb.

AGENTS WANTED—PROGRESSIVE, TACTFUL men; good address; capable handling best-class people; should call immediately and handle our guide to textile steel cable ladder fire escapes and our new fire extinguisher; both wonderful winners; for residences, apartments, mercantile buildings, and hotels; want live men in Chicago and every large city in the West. Harris Safety Co., 418 New York Life Building, Chicago.

BETTER THAN A GOLD MINE—THE WONderful vest pocket electric lighter; takes place of matches; no caps or oil; no recharging; stay lights 40 to 1,000 times; a child can use it; contains miniature generator. Lasts for years. Inclose stamp. Agents wanted everywhere; either sex. Globe Supply Co., San Francisco, Cal.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X. 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "LIFE OF D. L. Moody," by his son, W. R. Moody, and Ira D. Sankey, authorized by the family and friends of Mr. Moody; highest commissions; books on credit; outfit free on request. Write today. J. L. NICHOLS & CO., Naperville, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—COAT, TROUSER, WAIST, and skirt hangers; double capacity of closet; every one buys them. PAGE, 189 La Salle-st. Rubber stamps, stencils, numbering machines. Tel. Central 2530. Perpetual calendar stamp ready soon.

$100 PER WEEK PERMANENT SALARY handing on exclusive territory our aluminium specialties; send for terms with aluminum card case and 100 cards with your name, address, or business. Absolutely free. C. D

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1508 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; steam, hot water; superior table; Feb. 15 or before; also other rooms.

2032 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, BEAUTIFUL steam-heated rooms; good board; detached house.

4130 DREXEL-BLVD.—LARGE FRONT ROOM and adjoining small room on second floor; references exchanged.

4331 INDIANA-AV., 3D FLAT—FURNISHED room, with board; excellent table.

5064 WASHINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT, WARM rooms, with board; refined private house; refs.

1429 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT 3—FURNISHED rooms; steam, electric light, elevator; board.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM, BOARD; TICKETS, 21 meals; steam heat; home cooking.

2459 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE for refined people with board; ref.

1825 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or together, with board.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS; well heated, reasonable, walking distance; board.

3010 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; board: also table board.

1943 MICHIGAN-AV.—WARM LARGE ALCOVE and other rooms; running water; board.

3506 LAKE-AV.—HOME COMFORTS; REASONable rates; warm, well furnished rooms; board.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., 2D BLOCK SOUTH OF Auditorium—Best central rooms, table, and refs.

4155 LAKE-AV.—PRIVATE LARGE AND small front rooms; lavatory, warm, reasonable.

5601 MADISON-AV.—BEAUTIFUL ROOM, EXcellent table; fine location; adults; Ill. Central.

1838 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room, board; detached house; table board.

3020 MICHIGAN-AV. — FINELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

North Side.

MAISON DU NORD, 16 ASTOR-ST., NR. DIVISION-st. and Shore drive; unique, artistic; fashionable neighborhood; ride 15 min., walk 25; reasonable

278 HURON-ST.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR, with board; also day boarders wanted.

50 BELLEVUE-PL., NEAR N. STATE—LARGE front room; good home table; reasonable.

469 DEARBORN-AV. — ELEGANT ROOMS; steam, electric light, running water; good table.

528 DEARBORN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED front room with bathroom connected; good board.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER, 3RD AND COTTAGE GROVE —American and European; rooms, single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent dining-room and cafe; also restaurant; best of service; reliable rates to families and permanent patrons. Phone 394 South. LEE FARGO, Mgr.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D-ST AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, elevator; low service; rates and accommodations first-class. Telephone Oak. 192.

LA STRAIN HOTEL, 3535 ELLIS-AV.—NEWLY opened; rooms single or en suite; steam heat, electric lights; excellent cafe; telephone. 795 Oakland.

EDINBURG HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Suites of two and three; also single; with private baths. Tel. 3843 South.

HOTEL HARTFORD, COR. STATE AND 7TH—Chicago-av.—Fine furnished rooms; walking dist.

Miscellaneous.

DO YOU WANT a room? DO YOU WANT a car? WE HAVE THE DESIRED list personally inspected, in every desirable part city; time and car fare saved. 520 Woman's Temple.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, South Side, convenient to L. C. or boulevard trains; must be private family; state full particulars, including terms in answering state full particulars, including price expected. Address W 777, Tribune office.

BOARD—FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES board and room in private American family, North Side; references, French Consul. Address W 768, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WOODSTOCK, APARTMENTS AND cafe, n. w. cor. Wabash-av. and 28th-st., one block from South Side elevated; single rooms or apartments, furnished or unfurnished; excellent table board, $5 per week. Apply at building or to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED ROOMS, THE LAwrence, 10, 12 and 14 Ida Harson-st., 1 block south of the Auditorium; walking distance.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms; gentlemen preferred. 3537 Indiana-av., apart. D.

TO RENT—1803 INDIANA-AV., LARGE AND small nicely furnished rooms; heat, gas, and bath; reasonable.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; gas, bath, furnace; running water. 1335 Michigan.

TO RENT — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms; steam; convenient to cars. 1726 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS; STEAM, HOT water; furnished or unfurnished. "H." 5817 Jackson-av.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; hot water, gas; reasonable. 100 E. 18th-st., Flat 2.

TO RENT — "SARANAC," 1423 MICHIGAN-av., flat 7, lovely room; steam; walking distance.

TO RENT—1907 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished single room for gentlemen.

TO RENT—2529 INDIANA-AV., PLEASANT, sunny rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; HOUSEkeeping; no children. 5613 Drexel-av., 1st flat.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, steam heat, bath. 3025 Prairie-av., Flat E.

West Side.

TO RENT—886 WARREN-AV., LIGHT, WELL furnished, warm room for refined gentleman.

TO RENT—280 W. MONROE-ST., SUPERIOR FURnished rooms; reasonable to permanents.

North Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, LABORAtory; also single; desirable location; walking distance. 358 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, BY A German widow. 253 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—494 DEARBORN-AV., ELEGANT large front parlor, $6; also double room, $8.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, LARGE FRONT room, and single. 437 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—PARTIES WISHING COZY, STEAM heated rooms. 14 Bellevue-pl., top bell.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AND bath in private family occupying two residences or flat in Kenwood or Hyde Park; meals if required; convenient to city; stable will pay satisfactory price for first-class accommodations. Address C T 401, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURnished complete; reply at once with particulars. Address W 728, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—PALATIAL STONE RESIDENCE, 4619 Grand-blvd., with large corner lot, for 1, 2, or 3 years. MATSON HILL, R. 414, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR A SHORT PERIOD, 4732 Evans-av., 8 rooms, modern house, completely furnished; $75 PER MONTH. 924 E. 47th-st.

TO RENT — 2947-9 INDIANA-AV. — STONE fronts, 9 and 12 rooms; barn if desired; newly decorated. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES WITH EVERY convenience; rent moderate; Belden and Fullerton-av., near North Halsted. Inquire of agent on property, or

GOLDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AN ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED house, 10 rooms, $100 per mo.; best location. MRS. E. W. CASE, 20, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE BELDEN, 295 BELDEN-AV.—Handsome stone front building; modern; third floor flat, every room outside; steam heat, polished floors in every room; gas grates, sideboards, refrigerators; hot water at all times; gas ranges; laundry, attic, and basement store rooms; near express station N. W. See janitor or

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE, NEARLY NEW, BRICK, FURnace heated 6-r. flat; every mod. convenience, large yard, $22; 2570 N. Robey-st., Ravenswood. Inq. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1625 BRIAR-PL., 7-ROOM FLATS; modern; marble entrance. Inquire of janitor or S. RICHARDSON, owner, 142 La Salle-st., Room 22 Otis Block.

TO RENT—CORNER APARTMENTS, 6 AND 7 rooms, North Side, near south end Lincoln Park; free electric light, steam heat, hot water; polished floors. Apply renting office, 681 Wells-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 8-ROOM FLATS, FURnished, in best locations, at $60, $75, and $85. MRS. E. W. CASE, 20, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, STEAM HEAT, $11; janitor service. 56 Oak-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLATS. WE HAVE APplicants daily; list your vacant flats with us and have them rented. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT — FURNISHED FLAT, complete for housekeeping; east side of State-st., between 22d and 47th-sts. Address GREEN & WEISER, 39 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—REFINED, RESPONSIble gent and wife want well-furnished small flat, near L. C. and 55th-st.; state lowest terms. Address B QV 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL 4 OR 5 ROOM furnished flat on South Side; state price and location; adults. Address W 723, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE CORNER FOR DRUG STORE or merchant tailor, 58 feet on Clark-st. cor. 6 Water-st.; splendid light and elegant show windows; immediate possession. E. R. NICHOLS & CO., 151 So. Water-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY BLDG., 26X150 FT., ON Lake-st., bet. Dearborn and State. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 117 MADISON, NEAR Clark; best retail location inside loop.

North Side.

TO RENT—OLD-ESTABLISHED MEAT MARket on Division-st., doing big business. E. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. Telephone Central 2449.

TO RENT—STORES; GOOD LOCATION; $12 and $15 month. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE STORE building, 4 stories, with basement under whole building, with automatic sprinklers; 55x140 ft.; in center of business, St. Joseph, Mo.; ready for occupancy Feb. 15. Address THOMAS H. TOOTLE, St. Joseph, Mo.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—HALF OF FINE OFFICE, JOURNAL Bldg.; space for 5 desks. C. J. RAPP, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE SPACE, TELEPHONE, $5. 97, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE; LARGE MAIN FLOOR and other good offices. 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — WEST SIDE MANUFACTURING property; new and fireproof; and high basement building, 60,000 square feet; steam heated, passenger and freight elevator, electric power, and good light; very desirably located on

JOSEPH DOWNEY, 17, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. SPRINGER & LAWTON, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS, 50X160 FT.; ELEvator, steam heat, and other conveniences. COOK & CHICK, 253 and 255 Kinzie-st., near State.

TO RENT—MFG. SPACE, STORES, HOUSES, flats; cheap. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—60 TO 75 ACRES SOUTH and east of Chicago, within 20 miles, suitable for gardening. Address W 703, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—NEW FURNITURE IN NEW 8-room flat; $150; bargain. Apt. 9, 2d floor, 359 46th-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AUTOMATIC NICKEL-IN-THE-SLOT MOVING panorama picture machine, eclipsing in reality anything of its kind before ever seen, showing startling glimpses into the gay life of Paris; sports and amusements from all over the world; music plays with every show; characters are in natural colors and interchangeable; machines work perfectly automatically; open-air show; no attention necessary; while owner sleeps they work; don't miss this opportunity; you may not find another one of equal merits for many years; every $100 invested will positively bring you $30 monthly; exclusive territory given; privilege worth thousands of dollars given free. Call or address, Room 132 Auditorium Hotel. JOHN HEISENBERGER, representing The American Automatic Machine Co. of New York.

$830 BUYS FIRST-CLASS NOTION AND DRY goods store on South Side; cheap rent; suitable for man and wife; clearing $20 weekly. If you are looking for an investment don't purchase but till you see our list of bargains. If you have anything to sell or exchange list with us for quick results. ELLINGWOOD & CO., Suite 608, 21 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURnishing store in town of 10,000, 100 miles from Chicago; invoice, cash, $10,000; will reduce stock to $5,000; cash, no trade; a rare chance. F. E. JENNISON, 221 and 223 Market-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—INCOME PROPerty, clear, for 200-acre subdivision, clear. Vacant for $22,000 equity in fine, modern 17-flat bldg. Farm for 75-bbl. Ill. flour mill. Clear income for splendid $4,000 grocery. BELL & CO., 405, 67 Clark-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE BUSINESS-MAN WITH $50,000 to take an interest in large line of financial end of large, well established manufactory; doing quarter million business; profits 20 per cent; no debts. Address C Y 361, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—MAIL ORDER business, copyright, plates, 2,200 books, etc.; best in the market; cost $2,000; best offer takes it. KIRK, 423, 99 Clark-st.

IMPORT MERCHANDISE OF ALL KINDS INTO Mexico; correspondence and catalogues solicited. FRANCISCO DE GURZA, Purchasing Agency, Durango, Mexico.

A RARE CHANCE—ONE OF THE OLDEST AND best paying candy routes in the city; poor health the only reason for selling. Inquire of M. SHIELDS & CO., 42-45 State-st., or 81 Burling-st.

$3,000 AND A PARTNER WANTED IN A STAple office business that is clearing $7,000 a year; money fully secured; investigate. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

IF YOU HAVE A GROCERY STORE, RESTAUrant, saloon, or any business to sell see us; no charges. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND PERIODICAL STORE and one of the best and largest newspaper routes in a suburban town; good investment. Address W 743, Tribune office.

FAME AND MILLIONS AWAITS HIM WHO helps organize a $50,000 stock company to demonstrate that I can reduce the premature death rate 90 per cent. Address W 750, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HALF INTEREST in paying designing and blue print business, including typewriting office; account sickness. MOFFATT & CO., R. 858, 113 Adams-st.

ELSON & CUTTERIDGE, 62, 123 LA SALLE-ST., have bargains; drug stores, grocers, cigar and stationery stores, and furnished hotels. Call and inspect our list.

WANTED—CIGAR STORE; MUST BE WELL located and able to stand a thorough investigation; give particulars. C T 910, Tribune office.

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE FOR CASH grocery and market; best location on West Side; moneymaker. Address W 762, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT A SALARY LOAN and chattel mortgage office. Address W 768, Tribune office.

$5,000 BUYS 40-ROOM PRIVATE HOTEL; COST $8,000; full people; established 10 years; owner retiring; investigate. CAMPBELL, 167 Dearborn.

ONLY $200 BUYS OUT ESTABLISHED REAL estate business; suite finely furnished; big list and low rent. Address W 761, Tribune office.

MAIL ORDER ARTICLE WANTED—SOMEthing new and useful, or specialty. Address W 733, Tribune office.

FOR CASH—SMALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, men's furnishings, and millinery; also fixtures; excellent location; transfer corner. W 734, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—FIRST-class stock of hardware. Address Lock Box 1108, Port Huron, Mich.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF A MNFG. WHO puts up 1st-class electric belt. PHYSICIAN. Address W 730, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUS, 126 Market-st.

MERCHANTS WISHING TO SELL THEIR ENtire stock for cash at a liberal price correspond with us. RIES & CO., 168 and 170 Market-st.

$5 OR $10 A MONTH WILL PAY YOU BIG profits. Write at once to SPENCER S. COLE, Des Moines, Ia.

ONLY DRUG STORE, LIVE TOWN, 700 POPUlation, eastern Nebraska. S 922, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY; WELL established; good trade; cheap. S 818, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MAJESTIC MALLEABLE IRON AND STEEL ranges, best in the world; coal and coal heaters and stoves; complete line. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State-st., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

BARGAINS IN STOVES—CLOSING OUT SAMple ranges, base burners, and furnaces; special prices. J. RETTERER, 2d floor, 167 Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$15,000 CASH FOR BUSIness in this city; legitimate line of merchandise; profit from 62 per cent to 200 per cent on capital invested; connections absolutely the best in said line; references expected and furnished. Address C V 805, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, IN foundry and machine shop mining machinery in mining district; must have from $10,000 to $20,000. Address A Q 542, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD GROUND LEASE FEES—On central business property. To close estate I can sell one paying 6 per cent on $50,000 at a very low price. Also one paying 6 per cent on $25,000. Will mortgage to principals only. HENRY M. SHERWOOD, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—I CAN SELL MY 55 LOTS FOR $500 each on time. Now I want money for buildings; will sell 50 lots for cash and act as agent for buyer. Address W 726, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DOCKS, WAREHOUSE, MFG. sites, steam derrick, lighters, at Chicago. WALLACE BROS., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES EXCLUSIVELY. To buy or sell, see ERNEST E. JEWETT, 416 Reaper Block. Tel. Main 38.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEST SNAP EVER OFFERED IN Kenwood; new 6-flat building, strictly modern, hardwood finish and floors, all rooms all rented; 2 blocks to elevated; will sell for $1,000 less than cost of building alone; less than $5,000 cash needed, or will take clear house or vacant in exchange. This must be sold inside of 30 days. Cor. 51st-pl. and Emerald-av., 125x128; sold 2 years ago at over $8,000; will sell now less than half; $600 cash needed.

$74 — 6RM. 2-STY. facing park, two-flat, elegant stone front, 7 and 8 rooms, all oak finish; steam, hot water; a splendid home or investment.

$74 — 12-flat bldg., 3, 4, and 6 rooms, all outside light; all oak finish; 2 refrigerators, gas and hall-tree; refrigerators, gas and electric light, hot water; carpeted halls; half block to park; 1¼ to elevated; 12 per cent net selling price. Come and see us if you want snaps.

ROSE & BOOMER, 1065 E. 61st-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, MODERN CORNER FLAT building in Hyde Park, near I. C. express trains.

RENTAL, $10,000 PER YEAR.

Will sell clear or subject to mortgage not exceeding $60,000, at 5 or 5½ per cent, or will take vacant other clear in part payment. Photographs, rent roll, and full particulars at our office; price $108,000.

J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., Exclusive Agents, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL GIVE A BEAUTIFUL LOT to any one selling 7 for $77 each; pay $5 month; no interest; 5c car fare; 100 daily trains; perfect title; cheapest lots offered in any corner must sell. JAS. JAY SMITH, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—12 FLATS, NO. 5132 to 5138 Prairie-av., all rented; ½ block from elevated road; east front; lot 100 ft. front by 183 feet deep; mortgage $22,000, 6½ per cent; rental $340 per month. GEIST, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL KENWOOD HOME—75x297 and 10-room house, corner Greenwood-av., bet. 49th and 51st-sts.; you might have $10,000 to $15,000 good clear real estate and bal. cash. JOHN C. LONG, 701, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—BY NON-RESIDENT owner, three 2-story stone-front new houses on Green-st., near 60th, all rented; incumbrance $6,000; equity for only $2,500; worth $12,000. Call 12 to 2. ALBERT KWAL, 177 La Salle-st., R. 1.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$100 PER FRONT ft. will purchase lot 50x165 ft. deep on Greenwood-av., ½ block south of 54th-st., west front. Inquire Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—11-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, 58TH-st.; house is in good quick; $3,000 for cash; do not answer if you have no money. Address W 741, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME MODERN HOUSE, with lot best location of Kenwood; owner is removing from Chicago; $35,000. MATSON HILL, R. 414, 205 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY KENWOOD HOMES FROM $7,000 to $75,000 in value. Call and see our description.

JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO., Portland Blk.

FOR SALE—GOOD KENWOOD RESIDENCES—Well located, cheap and on easy payments. HENRY M. SHERWOOD, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—6204 KIMBARK-AV., MODERN 9-room house; lot 40x165; the most desirable property in Woodlawn.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood digest; go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT BARGAINS IN ORDER to close up some estates.

$2,100 will purchase 2-story brick, arranged for 3 families, 1188 Harvard-st.

$2,100 will purchase 2-story frame, arranged for 2 families, 1182 Harvard-st.

$2,300 will purchase 3-story frame, arranged for 2 families, 1182 Harvard-st.

$1,900 will purchase 2-story frame, arranged for 2 families, 408 Campbell-av.

$3,000 will purchase 3-story frame, modern flats, arranged for 2 families, 540 Ashland-blvd.

For terms inquire Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property on long time, 180,000 square feet, on 22d and Jefferson-sts.; railroad on ground; will lease or sell in amounts to suit; money furnished to improve.

Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$5,500 WILL PURchase brick store and flats above; lot 24x112; No. 426 South Western-av.

Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,850 CASH TAKES N. E. COR. Central Park-blvd. and Albany-av., 24x160.

GEO. A. CIBELLE, 140 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED EQUITY, SEELEY-av., nr. Jackson, $8,000, for $4,500 cash; 6 flats. Address S 808, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — $5,000 EQUITY, IMPROVED, 3-story brick store and flat, Western-av. near Harrison, for $3,000 cash. S 807, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW, LIGHT, STRICTLY MODERN 12-flat building, all rented; 3 car lines and elevated; month; must be sold; to divide an estate. Address W 712, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTE BARGAINS—THE genuine bargains can only be foreclosed property; vacant and improved; here if you mean business. Address W 775, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY, ON THE finest streets and boulevards, including north shore district, see ERNEST E. JEWETT, 416 BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—SNAP—FRAME BUILDING AND barn, 6 and 7 room flats; Belmont-av., near Southport; $3,500. Address S 683, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$8,000 EQUITY, choice real estate loans; building loans; quick action. KOMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn

FOR SALE—AT ROGERS PARK—FOR A MODern house see JOHN M. CARLSON & CO.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

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LOANS TO HONEST PEOPLE WITHOUT SEC

AMERICAN VIEW OF WAR.

SYMPATHY IN SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE SLOW TO CRYSTALLIZE.

Harry Thurston Peck in the Bookman Draws the Conclusion That the Boer Cause Is Just—Thinks Defeat of British May Be Beneficial—Traces Progress of Events and the Development of Interest in the United States.

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Harry Thurston Peck has the following article in the Bookman under the title of "American Opinion on the South African War":

"In the past, whenever events of great importance have occurred affecting European nations, it has not been difficult for even the casual observer to detect at once the drift of American opinion. Our people have a number of fixed and definite prejudices, which usually cause them to take what is practically a national attitude with reference to all foreign questions. Thus, during the Crimean war, American sympathy was on the whole unmistakably with Russia, partly because of a traditional dislike of England, which still survived as a heritage from the revolution and the war of 1812, and more particularly because of the tactless course of the British Minister at Washington, Mr. Crompton, whose open and offensive violation of our neutrality laws led to his abrupt dismissal by the President. In 1870, when the Franco-Prussian war broke out, public sentiment was distinctly favorable to Germany, both because it seemed for a while as though France had insolently forced the quarrel, and because at that time France was still the France of Louis Napoleon, who was not only a usurper, but who had shown himself to be the consistent enemy of the United States throughout our civil war, both in his Mexican expedition, which defied the fundamental principle of the Monroe doctrine, and again in his constant efforts to wheedle England into a joint intervention in our life and death struggle so as to make it terminate in the independence of the Southern confederacy. Somewhat later, after the downfall of the empire, and when France had repudiated and dethroned Napoleon, our sympathies veered around to the side of the young republic, battling as it was against an overwhelming tide of invasion, and recalling to us sacred and inspiring memories of the days when Lafayette fought side by side with Washington, and when the French standard was unfurled at Yorktown besides the Stars and Stripes. More recently, in the struggle between Greece and Turkey, American good will went out to Greece, and was freely given to that kingdom until repelled by the disgust which sprang from a contemplation of the cowardice of the Greek commanders and the swaggering inefficiency of the Hellenic army. During the last year there is no question that, with few exceptions, Americans generally displayed an intense and at times hysterical belief in the innocence of Captain Dreyfus. There never was a time, indeed, while any of these events was going on, when there could exist the slightest doubt as to the tendency and meaning of our national opinion.

Struggle Full of Possibilities.

"At the present moment once more a most momentous struggle is in progress—a struggle which, though at first regarded lightly and as insignificant, is now seen to contain within itself potentialities that stimulate and startle the imagination. Events, to be sure, may shape themselves in such a manner as to make the outcome one of purely limited importance; yet, as we write, it is impossible to deny that the war now raging in south Africa may have a lasting influence upon the historic destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race, that it may alter the whole course of political history, and that it may lead to a cataclysm which will be of the most profound and vital concern to the whole English-speaking world. Nothing that has happened in our time seems to have been so fraught with tremendous possibilities; and it is therefore as natural as it is interesting to consider what is the attitude of the American people as a people toward a contest which no intelligent person can view without the intensest feeling of astonishment, of expectancy, and perhaps of apprehension.

America's Negative Attitude.

"The first phenomenon to be noted in such an investigation is to be found in the undoubted fact that American sentiment has not as yet fully and emphatically declared itself. It is still nebulous and unformed. It has not distinctly crystallized into a definite and authoritative utterance. This at first sight is surprising, because, as I have already said, it is the reverse of what has in the past been quite invariably true. The Crimean war, the war of 1870-'71, the Græco-Turkish war, the trial of Dreyfus—these things were all spectacular, they had an intensely dramatic quality about them, but in no way did they touch our national interests. Nevertheless, in regard to each of them the drift of American opinion was from the outset perfectly perceptible. How is it that when the issue is one which may possibly involve considerations of the most serious concern to us as a people, we are still found halting between two opinions, and exhibiting a conservatism of judgment as striking as it is unusual? For once, even our newspaper press is not outspoken; and in the comparatively few instances where journalists have not staid their hand, their sentiments are found to be almost equally divided as between the opposing forces in this extraordinary war. Not long ago the Literary Digest summarized the editorial opinions of a number of American journals, with the result that a preponderant sympathy appeared to be with the Boers; yet the newspapers in question represent only a small minority of the entire American press, and a careful analysis showed that in many of them such opinions as were pronounced were pronounced with considerable caution and with many reservations, so that even if these papers should be taken as representing the judgment of the people, this would at the most be little more than a tentative judgment, a judgment still open to modification and even to reversal, and not as yet a judgment distinctly and definitely formulated.

Issues Not Well Understood.

"There is, of course, one obvious reason for this state of things. Before affairs in south Africa had drifted into an actual crisis and before war was within a measurable distance, the great mass of the American people had not given themselves any concern over the conditions existing in south Africa. It was not merely that they had not taken the trouble to inform themselves about the occurrences of 1881 and the convention of 1884, and the grievances of the outlanders, and the question of British suzerainty; but we may safely assume that not one American in a hundred thousand had any definite notion as to the origin and racial affinities of the Boers, while probably not one in half a million could have given you any definite statement as to the geographical situation, the boundaries, and the history of the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State. When the cable reports grew more explicit day by day, and when the editorial writers of our leading newspapers commenced to discuss the south African situation seriously, then the people at large also began to exhibit a rather languid interest in the subject; but to them the whole thing was still only one of the minor squabbles that are always arising in some remote quarter of the British Empire, and that lack both importance and significance. A little later, and just before President Kruger telegraphed his ultimatum, the average American probably summarized the situation somewhat in this way: 'The Boers are a medieval and half-civilized people who are taxing and oppressing a numerically larger foreign population without giving to that population any of the rights of citizenship; and the English government is simply insisting upon an impartial treatment of all residents within the borders of the Transvaal as secured to them by formal treaty. The whole dispute seems to involve the old American maxim of "No taxation without representation," and the outlanders occupy today practically the same position against the Boers which our forefathers occupied against the unjust exactions of the British ministry of 1775.'

Cause for Liking England.

"A second consideration strongly influenced a great majority of our citizens, and it was reflected in the utterances of our newspapers. During our war with Spain, England did undoubtedly give us in a negative way some valuable support, both moral and diplomatic. British officials had taken charge of our consular offices on Spanish soil; British public opinion had in the main sided with us in our resolution to put an end to Spanish tyranny in Cuba; and at Manila the commanders of British ships had assumed an attitude which in those trying days, while Dewey was waiting anxiously for reinforcements, with the Spanish cannon before him and the malicious Germans behind him, was so friendly as almost to promise that in a real emergency their broadsides would begin to thunder with our own. Hence, Americans felt that it would be only a small and insignificant return for the generous comradeship of our kinsmen across the sea if we gave to them our sympathy and good wishes in a contest wherein, after all, Englishmen were apparently contending for one of the most time-honored of American principles. Had the war been waged effectively and with immediate success to the British arms there is little doubt that American opinion would have been constant to these first impressions.

First Awakening of Interest.

"A slight change, however, became perceptible when President Kruger issued his famous ultimatum, which was practically a declaration of war against Great Britain. Americans were at first amused by it, as they would have been amused by the challenge of a small and impertinent boy to a champion of the prize ring. Underneath the amusement, however, there was something of the admiration which our countrymen always give to nerve, to audacity, and to indomitable courage. And nothing could, on the face of it, have been more audacious than a defiance of the British empire by this small community of undisciplined Dutch farmers who, without flinching and without any sign of perturbation, threw down the gauntlet before one of the greatest monarchies in modern times—a monarchy whose wealth and material resources are beyond those of any other nation except our own, a monarchy whose possessions cover half the habitable globe, a monarchy with the greatest fleet that has ever existed in the whole history of the world, a monarchy whose military annals are studded with brilliant victories over nearly every civilized nation of modern times. A people whose entire population was less than the population of Birmingham or Manchester was fearlessly flinging a defiance in the face of an empire of 300,000,000 souls. This might be madness, but at any rate it was magnificent. It was picturesque. It was in a way inspiring. It recalled the example of the Swiss who, at the time when Bismarck was at the zenith of his pride and power, unhesitatingly rejected his imperious demand for the violation of their principle of free asylum for political offenders and who, when he persisted, mobilized their little army, filled their mountain passes with armed men, and defied the colossal empire which only a few years before had tamed the pride of a Napoleon and set its iron heel upon the neck of prostrate France. From this moment then, as I have said, American opinion entered upon a second stage of its development. Americans still believed in the easy triumph of the British arms; they still believed that England was substantially in the right; and they felt that the assimilation of the Boer republics by the British empire was not only inevitable but for the best interests of civilization. Nevertheless, the tenacity and pluck of the Boers made a distinctly favorable impression; and a good many Americans began to hope that the two republics might, at any rate, secure a certain amount of military success before being absolutely crushed, and that they might win a victory or two, if only to mitigate the humiliation of their ultimate defeat, and reward them for their intrepidity and independence.

Careless Swagger of British.

"Perhaps the spirit in which the English entered upon the war may also have had a share in winning a certain amount of sympathy for the Boers. First of all, there was exhibited in the English press a great deal of that peculiar combination of supercilliousness and contempt which Americans at several important crises of their own history have had themselves good reason to remember. The Saturday Review described Great Britain's new antagonists as a ridiculous pack of skulking bushwhackers whom a few British regiments could sweep out of the way with perfect ease. It said that the Transvaal's military power was a bubble that now at last was going to be definitely pricked. When the first British troops left England for south Africa the railway porters, as the train rolled out of the station, bawled "All aboard for Pretoria!" and General Buller blandly remarked on setting out that he should eat his Christmas dinner in President Kruger's capital. It was pointed out by a great many so-called experts that the Boers had become degenerate since 1881, that they could no longer shoot, and that the mere sight of British regulars would send them flying to the holes and caves of the back country. Americans generally believed that this was so; but the fact only made them wonder all the more at the swaggering way in which the English began the war. If the Boers amounted to so little, and if it was going to be such an easy matter to annihilate them, was it not just a little unseemly in the English to make such a fuss about the matter? They had accused us at the time of our war with Spain of being "the most excitable people on earth"; but, after all, Spain was a nation of 20,000,000 inhabitants and with a standing army ten times the size of ours; whereas here was England breaking out into a roar of music-hall enthusiasm because she was going to hurl the forces of her empire against a few unskilled, degenerate, and helpless Dutchmen. There appeared to be a lack of proportion somewhere. Mr. Swinburne wrote war sonnets, and Mr. Kipling emitted a strident yawp, and all London burst forth into flags and brass bands and patriotic revelry. As I said before, it all seemed a little excessive, and reminded one of some hulking, bragging brawler, delighted at his luck in having a quarrel thrust upon him by some little fellow whom he knows that he can pulverize.

Shock of Realization.

"Then came the shock of actual battle, and, with the rest of the world, Americans were overwhelmed with amazement when the men who were supposed to be only untrained bushwhackers smote down the flower of the British army, outgeneraled its commanders, divided and neutralized its various divisions, and marched off to Pretoria whole sections of regiments which before had never known defeat and whose colors had never before been yielded up to England's enemies. Sir George White, after winning a Pyrrhic victory, was beleaguered in Ladysmith. Lord Methuen, after a few doubtful successes, found his advance on Kimberley made utterly impossible. Finally, Sir Redvers Buller, regarded by many as the best of England's fighting generals, and said to have been the commander designated to lead a British army against New York had the Venezuelan affair culminated in war, was routed in a pitched battle and reduced to a state of helpless inactivity. Then came the extraordinary spectacle of the mobilization of all the military forces of the three kingdoms, the dispatch to south Africa of England's whole establishment of regulars, and the frantic call for reserves, for militia, and for volunteers, until at last we saw a mighty host arrayed against the burghers—host such as Great Britain never before in its entire history had sent into the field. Not against Napoleon, not against revolted India, not even against the colossal empire of Nicholas, had Great Britain made such frantic and such impotent exertions. When the war once assumed proportions such as these, Americans for the first time began to feel an eager interest not only in its picturesque development, but also in its causes and in the principles for which each side so strenuously contended. It was then that American opinion entered upon a third stage of its development, and began little by little to give at least a moral support to the cause of the two republics.

Boers Have the Better Case.

"Disentangled of all complications, one cannot easily deny that the Boers have much the better case. Look at the facts. These sturdy colonists went out into the wilds of Africa and there established for themselves two small political communities which represented everything that they desired—freedom, isolation, independence, and a life of rural simplicity. Their government was precisely the sort of government which they preferred. They did not care for alien immigrants; they did not seek to establish commerce or manufactures; they did not covet wealth; they desired simply to be let alone. And in all this they were quite successful, until the discovery of gold brought down upon their borders a swarm of rough adventurers, of knavish speculators, of bustling, blustering company-promoters who represented everything that was distasteful and abhorrent to the simple settlers who possessed the land. The Boers could not prevent their coming, but they properly refused to grant them such concessions as would make them in the end the political masters of the country and lead to its absorption in the British Empire. They did much more than this. Besides refusing them the franchise, they taxed them heavily, and they declined to make life in the Transvaal a paradise for aliens. Then the outlanders, who were rapidly increasing in numbers and in wealth, began an agitation with the hope, which has at last been realized, of forcing England's intervention. An instrument toward the accomplishment of this design was found in Cecil Rhodes, that big, unscrupulous, domineering, splendid bully, who sums up in his own person many of the characteristics which have made England as a nation what she is. He organized the Jameson raid—a feeble, and, in its end, an almost ridiculous fiasco, whose only outcome was to make it clear to all the world that the Transvaal must be ever armed against aggression, as it showed also that she was fully able to maintain her rights in arms and in diplomacy; for she compelled even the English government to punish the men who had made their reckless dash upon Johannesburg, and who were beaten into a discreditable surrender at the moment when they crossed the frontiers of the republic. Since that time intrigue has been incessant. The smug and smooth Colonial Secretary, whom no one trusts, began a course of studied hectoring in his correspondence with Mr. Kruger. He claimed this and he claimed that. He befogged the real issue with a cloud of sophistries, and at last he made it so evident that England was preparing to crush out the liberties of the Transvaal Republic, as to force the Boers in self-defense to strike a blow before their enemies should mass an overwhelming force against them. What is there in all of this to justify American sympathy with England? It is said that the outlanders are more numerous than the Boers, that they are more intelligent, that they are more wealthy, and that, being deprived of the franchise and being hardly taxed, their cause is the same as that of the Americans of 1776. But if the outlanders were more numerous and more intelligent and more wealthy than the Boers, and if they were oppressed, why did they not rise up themselves and strike a blow for their own cause, as we Americans rose up a century ago? Had they done this, and had they been able to maintain themselves against the men whom they have called oppressors, then they would have exercised only the right of revolution which is inherent in every community which thinks itself a victim of oppression. But they did nothing of the sort. They whined and whimpered and they subsidized the English press to air their grievances; but they never organized and armed themselves and stood forth in the attitude of freemen who have resolved to die for a cause which they believe to be the cause of justice. On the contrary, both at the time of Jameson's raid and when the present war broke out, they skulked and played the coward—these sleek Jews and dapper diamond gamblers. They squalled for freedom, but when the clash of arms was heard they sneaked into their shops and counting-rooms and waited for other hands to strike the blow and bear the brunt of battle.

British Claims Not Real.

"It has been said that, after all, the really vital issue is the issue involved in the question of British suzerainty; that the Boer republics had accepted such a control by England as would justify the English government in interfering in their internal politics. But this is an assertion that has no warrant in recorded facts. Mr. James Bryce, than whom there lives no more impartial, well-informed, and honorable Englishman, has shown that at the time of the convention of 1884 the English yielded up their claim to suzerainty, and that there is nothing whatsoever in that compact to warrant even the slightest interference in the Transvaal's local interests.

"The truth is that the outlanders represent a huge community of squatters, eager to force out the rightful owners of the soil under any pretense whatever. If they did not like the laws and usages of the country into which they came, they were not obliged to stay there. Does any one suppose that Great Britain would have interfered to secure the franchise for a lot of Englishmen who had made their homes in France? For the matter of that, does any one now believe that could English statesmen have foreseen the serious consequences of a row with the Transvaal they would have acted as they did and permitted Mr. Chamberlain to go his reckless way unchecked? No one believes it. The simple truth is this: that England, notwithstanding all her splendid qualities and her glorious record of achievements in the past, has always been a bully among nations, speaking softly to the powerful and browbeating with intolerable insolence the weak and helpless. American opinion today is colored by the recollection of this fact, and it is with not a little genuine satisfaction that all of us are witnessing a thorough thrashing of the bully. Were England sore beset by France, by Germany, or by Russia, our feeling would be different. The ties of race would knit our sympathy indissolubly with her cause, but the Boers are people of our own stock; they are a small people; their cause is just; and therefore at the present moment it is impossible to view with anything but satisfaction the stern tenacity, their invincible determination to be free, and their extraordinary fighting qualities.

May Be a Lesson in Modesty.

"So long, then, as the issue remains a simple one, and so far as it concerns Great Britain and the Boers alone, American opinion must more and more be cast into the scale against Great Britain. Should the English reverses be so serious as to compel from the unwilling hands of Englishmen a recognition of the permanent and perfect independence of the two republics, no reasonable person ought to grieve. Nor would the blow to England's military prestige involved in such an outcome be so serious an injury to the British nation as some writers have asserted. It would in the end, I think, be a distinct advantage to her. It would teach all Englishmen the modesty which they sadly lack. It would make them much more sparing of their sneers and supercilious contempt directed against other nations; and it would force them so to recognize their military system as at last to make it worthy in its efficiency of the best traditions of England's past. It would transform her Generals from martinets and pompous figureheads into scientific strategists; it would convert her younger officers from polo-playing, pipe-clayed dandies into professional soldiers; and therefore in the end it would substitute real strength for pretentious weakness, and thus solidify the foundations of that empire with whose prosperity, preëminence, and power are bound up many of the really vital interests of modern civilization."

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

President William L. Jones and Secretary H. A. Nolting of the Milwaukee Fire Insurance company of Milwaukee yesterday paid the Chicago agency of the company a visit, and officially announced that the shareholders had voted to increase the capital stock and add $100,000 to the net surplus. This settles the question of the company declining to reinsure its business, and provides the necessary assets to go ahead with on a more extensive scale and on its own responsibility.

Insurance rates are the leading matters of the day. Few companies writing Chicago risks are able to point to a balance on the right side of the ledger for 1899, and the daily average for this year shows a worse state of affairs. Losses paid and operating expenses of companies are in excess of premiums received. It is generally conceded that the rates on cold storage warehouses are too low, and at tomorrow's meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' association it is expected that this class will come up for revision. Agents are divided on a flat increase for the present, and a number believe that the schedule can be adjusted gradually with better results than by a flat and radical advance.

President J. J. McDonald of the Information bureau has called a meeting of the members of that organization in the Mailers Building for today to consider a proposition for the admission of foreign companies to membership, and to change the name of the bureau. When formed the bureau was designed to furnish a secret information service for American companies only.

Vice President John H. Washburn of the Home of New York is expected to arrive in Chicago this morning. His visit is understood to be in connection with charges against the Home which have been pending since last November with the Grievance committee of the Western union.

The Executive committee of the Traders' of New York has adopted a resolution to increase the capital from $200,000 to $400,000.

The New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, speaking of the fire losses throughout the United States and Canada for January, says: "Fire losses for the month will aggregate $11,755,800. This is materially larger than the total for the same months in 1898 and 1896, as will be seen from the following comparison: 1898, $9,472,500; 1899, $10,718,000. While the January total shows a serious increase, the February losses are really astonishing. They averaged about a million dollars a day for the first four days of the month. The sentiment favors an advancing of the rates as the fire companies generally lost heavily on their underwriting operations in 1899 and bid fair to suffer even more severely in the current year."

The Northern Life association of Marshall, Ia., has consolidated with the National Mutual Life of Minneapolis.

The Farmers and Merchants' of Lincoln, Neb., has appointed W. E. Abby special agent for the State, with headquarters at North Platte.

The Iowa Life Insurance company of Sioux City, Ia., with executive headquarters in Chicago, has elected the following officers for 1900: President, C. E. Mabie; Vice President, James H. Stowell; Secretary, R. E. Sackett.

The Northwestern Life of Chicago, which recently absorbed the Covenant Mutual of Galesburg, has opened offices in the Bell Block in Cincinnati, and is also making a bid for business in other large cities.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Thirty-nine insurance companies, losers in the fire of Oct. 1, 1898, by which the Antlers' Hotel was destroyed, have united and brought suit in the El Paso Circuit Court against the Denver and Rio Grande railroad company to recover $370,620. The fire originated at the Rio Grande freight depot, where a car of powder exploded. The hotel management also is made defendant. The four cases of action all charge negligence.

Found Guilty!

You recall the story of the prisoner who, on being asked if he was guilty, replied, "I guess I am Judge, but I would like to be tried all the same."

Now you are guilty of not knowing our "High Grade" coffee. We do not suggest that you be tried on this charge, but that you try the coffee instead.

Like the man who made it an invariable rule of his life to take a bath once a year whether he needed it or not, it is a good plan to know something about

CHASE & SANBORN'S
"High Grade"
COFFEE

whether you drink it or not.

As a matter of fact, you never can tell when you may drink it. Our own opinion is that you will drink it just as soon as you have tried a cup.

The next time you get out of patience with your old coffee, get *clean out*,—and clear *it* out! Buy another brand.

What brand that will be depends on how much you know of Chase & Sanborn's High Grade Coffee.

There are a dozen ways to miss this [illegible] Cartridge. There is only one way to secure it. Buy a [illegible]

1.39 for $2.00 Fleur de France corsets, made of delicate tinted crash—handsomely embroidered.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

50c for infants' $2.00 silk bonnets—a rare opportunity for economical parents.

New man-tailored suits and skirts: $10 suit furore

The new 1900 creations—those picturesque, stunningly stylish modes that meet the requirements of modern, modish dressers—exclusive Mandel styles, so different from the humdrum fashions imprudently pushed to the fore as "spring styles"—ideal garments that possess all the new, desirable style characteristics so essential to good dressers. Exceptional bargains that mark great saving opportunities.

New spring tailor-made suits—the new tight-fitting jacket effects and Eton suits—jackets lined throughout with taffeta silk. New shaped skirt with box plait in back—black and navy—regular $15.00 suits for 10.00

New spring tailor-made suits—complete showing of the new spring tailor-made suits—also fancy costumes in the very latest effects—including the new double-breasted Eton with Medici collar and scalloped revers—the new effects in zouave, box, and tight-fitting jackets in all the new materials. Venetian tight-fitting tailor-made suits in black, navy, and brown—lined throughout with fine rustling silk—perfectly made—equal to any $28.00 suit on State-st.—special today—at 18.00

The new Neptune walking suits—made from fine English whipcord—in tan, light and dark gray—absolutely waterproof—exclusive with Mandel Brothers—introductory price 25.00

Extremely stylish cheviot skirts—new flare bottom—stitched seams, box plait back, percaline lined, well bound—black and navy blue. You will recognize this offering as an exceptional bargain—100 skirts at 7.75

Taffeta silk skirts—handsomely trimmed around bottom with satin edge ruching, new box-plaited back, percaline lined, velvet bound—the best value we have ever offered at this price— 10.00

New lot of golf skirts—just received—in all the new spring styles and colorings—grays, tans, oxfords, and black—box-plaited back—a great bargain—at 10.00

Winter jackets—

5.00 for $10.00 jackets.
7.50 for $15.00 jackets.
10.00 for $20.00 jackets.
12.75 for $25.00 jackets.

Remarkable values in silk waists and petticoats

Great February values in the new silk petticoats and silk waists—those radically handsome creations that have made the Mandel styles so well and favorably known.

Silk petticoats—an immense purchase of handsome silk petticoats, made from extra good quality taffeta—petticoats that sell at from $7.00 to $9.00, but bought so as to just about cut the price in two, thus offering one of the best silk petticoat opportunities Chicago has ever known. The silk is of superior quality, while the styles are original and include all pretty effects in ruffles, cords, tucks, etc.—all colors and shades—while the lot lasts the price will be only— 4.50

Silk waists—A beautiful assortment of the new silk waist fashions for spring—styles embracing all the latest and best in the new tuckings, cordings and hemstitchings; also a superb assortment of fancy embroidered polka dot waists—waists made to sell for $8.50, but for this sale the price will be little more than half. Choice of black or colors—all the late spring shadings which will be so popular this season—blues, pinks, cerises, helios, purples, rose shades, etc.—the best silk waist values ever presented at the price— 5.00

Semi-annual sale of box hosiery.

The most important hosiery sale of the season—the greatest value-giving in Chicago—astonishingly low prices—hosiery that will more than please exacting buyers. By placing orders months in advance and purchasing in enormous quantities we secured valuable price concessions which enable us to place this immense invoice of high grade hosiery on the market at 25% less than present lowest prices. This is positively the largest and grandest collection of fine imported hosiery ever brought to Chicago, and warrants the biggest turnout that ever surrounded our counters.

59c—Ladies' perfect fast black cotton hose—full regular made, double soles, worth 35c a pair—special offer—3 pairs in a box for 59c.

75c—Ladies' perfect black cotton hose, with spliced selvedges and double soles, high spliced heels, medium light weights—worth 45c a pair, or three pairs in a box for 75c.

1.25—Ladies perfect fast black two-thread lisle hose, with double soles and high spliced heels, worth 39c a pair—special offer—6 pairs in a box for 1.25.

1.89—Ladies' perfect fast black Milan silk hose—double soles, high spliced heels—worth 50c a pair—special offering—six pairs in a box for 1.89.

The first shipment of the new 1900 fancy spring hosiery has just been received—1,000 dozen of the very latest styles and colorings—positively the grandest collection ever brought to Chicago—Monday three special offerings—50c, 35c, 25c.

A great sale black crepons: 1.45 for $2.50 values.

Five hundred pieces of the very latest fashionable black crepons—the sort that is now so popular among correct followers of fashion—the entire surplus stock of a New York importer, bought at a price that permits us to offer you this really amazing black crepon bargain. This is undeniably the most wonderful offering in rich, elegant, black crepons Chicago has ever known. There is not a piece in the lot that you would not consider cheap at $2.50. Many of the patterns are on sale elsewhere at $3.00. Today, or while the shipments last, we offer these black crepons at 1.45.

1.45 Brilliant blistered black crepons—stylish souffle black crepons—matchless matelasse black crepons—dazzling dimpled black crepons.

1.45 Pretty puffed black crepons—charming crinkled black crepons—beautiful biscuit black crepons—radiant black crepons—new 1900 black crepons in scores of unique designs.

1.45

All those stunningly stylish creations—in fact every new and much-wanted pattern. Now that black crepons are so popular it is hard to get enough to supply the demand at regular prices, so this sensational offering will cause a great stir among well-posted shoppers. The entire third floor black goods section is devoted to the display and sale of these new black crepons, and you know at 1.45 they cannot last long, so you had better come today.

Basement—50c for new black crepons—a great collection of handsome black crepons in the new designs sent to the basement for today's selling—crepons that ordinarily sell for $1.00 now only 50c.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

ANNUAL SILK SALE

THE greatest event of each year in our silk department, prepared for by months of determined effort in the markets of Europe aud America. In spite of the fact of great advances in the price of silks, the following rich fabrics are quoted at less than usual prices, and these are only a few of the great array of bargains in our silk department.

PRINTED SILK FOULARDS.

We invite particular attention to our immense stock of Foulard Silks. Our designs—controlled exclusively by us—are superb—the colorings perfect. Every style and quality is represented, and we unhesitatingly say that our entire collection of printed silks cannot be surpassed in variety or price.

We offer an extra special inducement in 150 pieces of genuine $1.00 quality printed foulards, Indias and Japs, in Persians, stripes, figures and pompadour styles at 65c

Pompadour, Persian, India and Foulard Silks, an extra choice line at 85c and 75c

Printed Indias, finest grades, choice styles, immense assortment; unique in style, choice colorings and value $1.00

Imported Oriental and Persian Foulards, in the rich, luxurious shadings of the East, Broche Jacquard India silks, the rarest works of art in the silk fabric world—$1.50 and $1.25

COLORED SILKS, FANCY & PLAIN

Habutai wash silks, stripes and checks, worth 29c and 39c yard—annual February sale price 19c

Printed Japanese silk, with woven broche figured, and printed armure foulard silks, in light and dark colorings, absolute $1.00 values—Feb. sale price 48c

All silk, colored satin striped taffeta and fancy check silks, regular $1.00 and $1.25 values—February sale price 68c

$1.25 warp printed taffetas, new spring color combinations—February sale price 78c

$1.50 warp printed Persian effects, in stripes and all other patterns, cannele stripe fancy taffetas, and $1.68 rich novelty barre taffetas—February sale price 98c

$2.00 silk and wool clan tartan plaid poplins, finest goods made, correct clans, and $1.25 all-silk colored regence, all the leading colors and white—February sale price 88c

Handkerchief square silks, in all the new Persian and oriental colorings, rich novelty silks in every style, color and tone. Prices begin at $1.00

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Black peau-de-soie dress silks, the best goods the market affords—extraordinary bargains—$1.18, 98c, 89c, 79c and 69c

Rich black satin duchess, thoroughly dependable merchandise—$1.17, 93c, 88c, 78c and 68c

Taffeta meteors and mousseline taffetas, imported fabrics—$1.48, $1.18, $1.10, 98c and 88c

Skirting and foundation taffetas, strong, firm, well constructed silks that are durable—98c, 89c, 79c, 65c and 50c

Black crepe-de-chenes and satin crepe meteors in single and double widths—$3.00, $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00

Black corded taffetas, full $1.25 val. 98c

36-in. & 54-in. blk. taffetas—$2.50 & $1.50

Kodaks SWEET, WALLACH & CO., 84 Wabash-av. Opposite Field's. Printing and Developing.

BISHOP HATS. Never surpassed, seldom equaled $3.00 and $4.00. A. BISHOP & CO., 126 State-st.

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